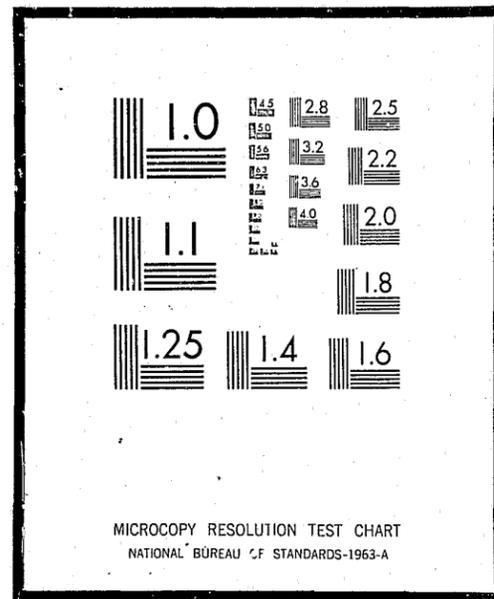


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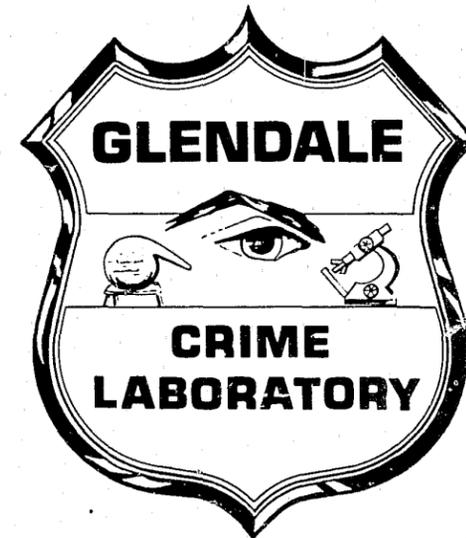
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REFERENCE BOOK NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

Compiled by
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5909 N. Milwaukee River Parkway
Glendale, Wisconsin 53209

PRICE \$2

INTRODUCTION

This compilation has been taken from many sources primarily for use by participants in seminars and workshops on "Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs" conducted by the Glendale Crime Laboratory and for users of the Glendale Crime Laboratory Automated Teaching System programs on "Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs." This compilation is not meant to be all inclusive.

Your comments, criticisms and notation of errors would be appreciated. Materials for inclusion in future revision would be appreciated.

Paul W. Kehres
Assistant Director and Chief Chemist
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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ON BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES,
LSD, MARIHUANA, NARCOTICS**

BARBITURATES

Q. What are barbiturates?

A. Barbiturates are useful preparations prescribed in the practice of medicine to induce sleep or quiet an anxious patient.

Q. Can barbiturates be dangerous?

A. Yes. When used to get "high" mental sluggishness, confusion, emotional instability and a lack of coordination result. The more that is taken, the greater these effects. The confusion and lack of coordination lead to accidents. The emotional instability produced can contribute to the performance of aggressive acts. The confused state which results also has caused individuals to lose sight of the number of capsules they have taken. In these instances, overdose - causing coma and sometimes death - has occurred.

Q. Can a person become dependent upon barbiturates?

A. Yes. When taken regularly to promote sleep, the person may become emotionally dependent and find that he is unable to get a normal amount without them. More important, when taken regularly in the excessive doses needed to get "high" both emotional and physical dependence can occur.

Q. What are the consequences of physical dependence on barbiturates?

A. If the person who is physically dependent upon barbiturates should stop taking them abruptly, he feels well at first but then becomes nervous, restless, begins to shake, becomes dizzy, is unable to sleep and may vomit. Convulsions may occur and there is the possibility he will become psychotic. This illness can be severe and some persons experiencing it have died.

AMPHETAMINES

Q. What are "pep" pills?

A. "Pep" pill is a term usually applied to an amphetamine-containing preparation. The latter find uses in medicine for the relief of mild depressions and where a suppression of appetite is desirable and indicated.

Q. Is there any danger associated with the use of amphetamines?

A. Yes. While physicians prescribe amphetamines in amounts which are well tolerated, the person who takes them on his own often tends to take too much. As a result the fatigue which is present tends to be masked and tasks are attempted which cannot be handled. This may lead to mishaps. Of importance are the automobile accidents caused by drivers attempting to extend the time they might spend behind the wheel by taking "pep pills" to remain awake.

Q. Are there other problems caused by amphetamines?

A. Yes. Those who take amphetamines on their own in an effort to elevate mood - without seeking help for the difficulties which cause them to feel "down" - often find themselves using the substance on regular basis. To keep getting the effect of the substance, larger amounts must be taken. Accompanying this ingestion is a growing sense of nervousness. Sleeping becomes difficult. Further, if a large quantity of the drug is taken a psychosis can occur, during which the person entertains false beliefs and hallucinates. Often this psychosis sees the person believing that he is being followed, talked about and persecuted. Such individuals have been known to assault an imagined pursuer.

LSD

Q. What is LSD?

A. LSD is a semi-synthetic substance which can alter mental functioning in a profound manner and has been the subject of medical research for several years.

Q. If one takes LSD, what does he experience?

A. Usually, there is a mood change. What one sees, hears and smells is distorted. False beliefs are entertained and the person may see things which are not there. In addition, the user often loses the feeling that he is a cohesive unit. The experience can be pleasant and interesting. Of importance, it can be most unpleasant and even terrifying.

Q. Are there dangers associated with LSD use?

A. Yes, even when taken only once. The user whose mood becomes one of depression may commit suicide. Dominated by false beliefs, he may commit an aggressive act. Impaired judgment may lead to a serious accident. An acute psychotic episode which requires hospitalization may be

precipitated. The latter can be prolonged and require extensive treatment. It is feared that some persons who become psychotic may never fully recover.

Q. Assuming the LSD experience turns out to be enjoyable, are there any problems associated with repeated use?

A. Yes. It may cause the taker to drop out of society giving up family, friends and productive activity. Recent studies show that repeated use may cause chromosomal abnormalities which may produce undesirable changes in the user's future children.

Q. If one has emotional problems, can the taking of LSD help?

A. This is presently the subject of medical research. Current information is inconclusive and does not support the contention that LSD facilitates the development of real insight, particularly, when taken in the absence of a trained therapist. The drug has not been authorized for general usage.

Q. Does LSD increase creativity?

A. Despite the claim of users, tests show that LSD does not increase the quality of creative activity. Performance under the influence of LSD only appears to be heightened. The person's perception of performance is distorted while the actual performance level is reduced.

Q. Are any of the newer or less known hallucinogens safer than LSD?

A. None of the potent hallucinogens can be taken without the risk of great personal damage. Included are STP, DMT (dimethyltryptamine), DET (diethyltryptamine), lysergic acid amide (in morning glory seeds), mescaline bufotenine, psilocybin and hashish (pure cannabis resin).

MARIHUANA

Q. What is marihuana?

A. In the United States the term marihuana (cannabis) is used to refer to any part of the hemp plant or extract therefrom which can induce physical and psychic changes. The resinous exudate of the top of the female plant contains most of the active ingredients. In the Middle East the resin is called hashish. In the Far East it is called charas. Marihuana purchased in the United States tends to contain less in the way of active ingredients when compared with that available in other parts of the world. Thus, it is less potent.

Q. Are there dangers associated with marihuana use?

A. Yes. The smoking of a single marihuana cigarette has been known to precipitate a psychotic episode. Heavy use can produce visual distortions, false beliefs and hallucinations. The intellectual and sensory alterations can lead to accidents, aggressive and/or anti-social acts.

Q. Is marihuana addicting?

A. Marihuana does not lead to physical dependence. Typically, it is used periodically. Occasionally an individual becomes emotionally dependent upon the drug and seeks its use on a regular basis.

Q. Is marihuana use increasing in our schools and colleges?

A. Yes, though most students who use it do so only a few times.

NARCOTICS

Q. What are narcotics?

A. The term narcotic drug is applied to a group of preparations which are capable of relieving pain. Morphine, heroin, dilaudid, methadone and demerol are examples of narcotic substances.

Q. Do physicians treat patients with heroin?

A. Heroin has been banned in many western countries because of the ease with which it produces physical and emotional dependence. Consequently, it is no longer prescribed by physicians in the U.S.

Q. Where is heroin secured?

A. The manufacture of heroin takes place in clandestine laboratories which are controlled by the leaders of organized crime. They deal through many intermediaries which ultimately make the drug available to the "street pusher" for sale to the heroin user. In the process of changing hands, the original substance is diluted by the addition of talcum powder, quinine and/or sugar. The latter step insures each handler a greater monetary profit.

Q. What are the consequences of physical dependence upon heroin?

A. The individual who is physically dependent upon heroin - within four hours after his last dose - begins to develop an illness which features yawning, perspiration, tearing of eyes, secretions from the nose and goes on to the development of gooseflesh, muscle twitches, aching bones and

muscles, alterations in blood pressure, pulse and respiration, elevated temperature, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and loss of weight. The peak of this syndrome is reached within 24 to 36 hours.

Q. Do all users of heroin become physically dependent?

A. Yes, if the drug is used regularly and in sufficient amounts. Example: a person who uses heroin of good quality regularly for a period of from two to four weeks generally will develop a physical dependence. However, in their quest for profits, pushers are selling such a highly diluted dose that today heroin users develop limited physical dependence.

Q. Does the regular user of heroin get ahead in society?

A. Not as a rule. The personality difficulties ordinarily associated with the taking of heroin serves as a substantial obstacle to successful living. These difficulties are further complicated by the need to raise large sums of money, almost always by illegal means, to pay for the drug. Preoccupation with the drug to the exclusion of other interests, such as regular attendance at school and holding a job, adds to the process of alienation.

Q. How does heroin effect the sex drive?

A. Most often heroin reduces or even eliminates interest in sexual matters.

COMMON TERMINOLOGY OR SLANG TERMS USED IN NARCOTIC AND DRUG TRAFFIC-"DRUG JARGON"

There is a special language in the world of drug abuse. It is very brief but descriptive and covers almost all phases of the abusers life. The language of the abuser is often a tip-off to his preoccupation: drugs and how to get them.

Terminology varies greatly from city to city, state to state and country to country. It may even vary within a city depending upon the racial, ethnic, social or educational group involved. The language changes frequently.

Often the terminology is picked up as contemporary slang by non-abusers. For this reason, use of these terms alone, particularly by teen-agers, can't be considered evidence of drug abuse.

Q. Are narcotic users violent?

A. The majority of narcotic users are passive people who, when they resort to crime, shy away from violence. The drug itself serves to suppress aggressive tendencies.

Q. Are heroin users subject to physical disorders?

A. The heroin user purchases a product from the illicit market which is unsterile and contains many contaminants. Often he injects the substance into a vein using unsterile instruments. As a result, he is subject to abscesses, serious blood infections, tetanus, hepatitis and venereal disease. Since the amount of drug he has bought is unknown, he may take an overdose and die. At times the contaminants are lethal. Regular heroin use tends to be associated with weight loss and poor personal hygiene.

Q. Is the sale or possession of narcotics, marihuana, LSD, amphetamines and barbiturates illegal?

A. Yes. Our Penal Law defines dangerous drug offenses as those relating to the sale or possession of narcotic drugs, depressant or stimulant drugs or hallucinogens. The unauthorized sale or possession of these drugs are crimes and offenses relating to sale carry particularly heavy penalties.

The following compilation has come from many sources but is not all inclusive. Comments, corrections and additions are solicited.

ACAPULCO GOLD:	High grade of marihuana (female flowering parts)
ACE:	Marihuana cigarettes
ACID:	LSD
ACID HEAD:	LSD user
ARTILLERY:	Equipment for taking an injection
BACKTRACK:	To withdraw the plunger of a syringe before injecting drugs to make sure needle is in the proper position
BAG:	Small packet of narcotics or drugs
BAGMAN:	Supplier of "Bags" of narcotics

BAMMIES:	Poor quality marihuana	BLOCK:	Bindle of morphine	CARRYING:	Carrying narcotics or drugs on the person	CRASH:	Fall asleep while using drugs; come down hard and fast from a high or a trip
BAMBITA:	Desoxyn	BLOW A STICK:	To smoke a marihuana cigarette	CART WHEELS:	Amphetamine sulfate (round, white double-scored tablets)	CROAKER:	Doctor
BANG:	Injection of narcotics or drugs; one injection	BLOW POT:	Smoke marihuana	CECIL:	Cocaine	CROAKER JOINT:	Hospital
BANGER:	Hypodermic needle	BLUE BIRDS:	A depressant drug	CHAMP:	A drug abuser who won't reveal his supplier - even under pressure	CUBE:	Cube of morphine, generally 3-4 grains;
BANGING:	Under the influence of drugs	BLUE DEVILS:	Amytal; amobarbital; a depressant drug	CHARAS:	Marihuana - India - unadulterated resin, specially cultivated, very potent	CUBES:	An hallucinogenic drug; originally a sugar cube with LSD
BARBS:	Barbiturates	BLUE VELVET:	Paregoric and an antihistamine	CHARGED UP:	Elated feeling after a shot of narcotics or drugs	CUT:	Adulterate narcotics
BATTED OUT:	Arrested	BOMBER:	Large marihuana cigarette	CHIPPING:	Taking small amounts of drugs on an irregular basis	DABBLE:	To take small amounts of drugs on an irregular basis
BEAT:	Swindle someone out of narcotics or money	BOMBIDO:	Injectable amphetamine	CHIPPY:	Person experimenting with drugs (potential addict); a prostitute	DAGGA:	Marihuana - South Africa
BEAT THE GONG:	Smoke opium	BOO:	Marihuana	CLEAR UP:	To withdraw from drugs	DEAL:	Drug transaction
BEDBUGS:	Fellow addicts	BOXED:	In jail	CLIPPED:	To be arrested	DEALER:	Supplier of narcotics or drugs
BELONGS:	On the habit	BREAD:	Money; living expenses	COASTING:	Under the influence of drugs	DECK:	Small packet of heroin, morphine, cocaine or other drugs
BELTED:	Under the influence of drugs	BRICK:	Kilogram of marihuana	COKE:	Cocaine	DEXIES:	Dexedrine; dextroamphetamine sulfate; a stimulant drug
BEHIND THE IRON HORSE:	In jail	BULL:	A narcotic agent; a police officer	COKIE:	Cocaine addict	DIME BAG:	A \$10 purchase of narcotics
BENDER:	Drug orgy	BURN:	Swindle someone out of narcotics, drugs or money	COKED UP:	Under the influence of cocaine	DMT:	A hallucinogenic drug
BENDING AND BOWING:	Under the influence of drugs	BURNED:	To receive phony or badly diluted drugs; to be swindled out of narcotics, drugs, or money; the narcotics officer is recognized causing a change in method of operation	COLD TURKEY:	Abrupt withdrawal without medication	DOLLIES:	Dolophine; a narcotic drug
BENNIES:	Benzedrine; amphetamine sulfate; a stimulant drug	BURNED OUT:	Sclerotic condition of the vein	CONNECT:	To buy drugs	DOMINO:	To buy narcotics
BENT:	Addicted	BUSH:	Marihuana	CONNECTION:	Supplier of narcotics or drugs; source of inside information; an intermediary	DOO JEE:	Heroin
BERNICE:	Cocaine	BUSINESS:	Hypodermic equipment	CONTACT HIGH:	Becoming high merely by interacting with one who is high	DOPE:	Heroin or other narcotics
BERNICE FLAKE:	Cocaine	BUSTED:	Being arrested	COOK-UP:	Mix heroin with water and heat for an injection	DOUBLE TROUBLE:	Tuinal; amobarbital sodium and secobarbital sodium; a barbiturate; a depressant drug
BHANG:	Marihuana - India - cheap, low in potency and usually used as a drink	BUTTER:	Marihuana	COP:	To obtain drugs; a police officer	DOWNERS:	A depressant drug
BIG HARRY:	Heroin	BUZZ:	The effect of a drug	COPE:	To carry on activities of daily life effectively while under the influence of drugs	DROP A DIME:	To inform
BIG JOHN:	The police	"C":	Cocaine	COP OUT:	Sell out to "The Establishment"; succumb to conventional pleasures; confess; to alibi	DROPPED:	Arrested
BIG MAN:	Supplier of narcotics or drugs	CABALLO:	Heroin (Spanish for "Horse")	CO-PILOTS:	Amphetamine tablets	DROPPER:	Medicine dropper used by addicts as a makeshift hypodermic
BINDLE:	A number of decks tied together; a small quantity of drugs	CAN:	One ounce of marihuana; sometimes two ounces	CORINE:	Cocaine	DUIGE:	Heroin
BINGLE:	Supplier of narcotics or drugs	CANDY:	A depressant drug	COTICS:	Narcotics	DUMMY:	Poor quality narcotics
BINGO:	Injection of a drug	CAPS:	Capsules of narcotics or drugs			DUST:	Cocaine
BLACK STUFF:	Opium	CARRIER:	Distributor of drugs to a buyer			DYNAMITE:	Cocaine and morphine mixture
BLANKS:	Non-narcotic or a very poor quality narcotic sold as a narcotic					DYNAMITER:	Cocaine addict
BLAST:	Smoke marihuana					EIGHTH:	Eighth of an ounce

EXPLORERS' CLUB:	A group of acid heads	GOLD DUST:	Cocaine	HEARTS:	BENNIES or DEXIES; heart-shaped tablets	JOY POWDER:	Cocaine or heroin
FACTORY:	Clandestine conversion of opium to morphine base or morphine base to heroin; equipment for injecting drugs	GONG:	An opium pipe	HEAT:	Police	JUGGLE:	Junkie selling to another for his own habit
FALL:	To be arrested	GONG-BEATER:	Smoker of opium	HEELED:	Possession of narcotics, drugs or a weapon	JUNK:	Heroin or other narcotics
FED:	Federal narcotic agent	GOOD THINGS:	Narcotic drugs of high quality; i.e., heroin about 50% pure	HEMP:	Marihuana	JUNKIE:	Narcotic addict
FINE STUFF:	Narcotics of unusually good quality-only slightly adulterated	GOODS:	Illicit narcotics or drugs	HERB:	Marihuana	KEY:	One kilogram ((2.2 lb.) of any drug), especially marihuana compressed into brick form
FINK:	Informant	GOOF BALL:	Barbiturates - a depressant drug	HIGH:	Under the influence of drugs	KICK (THE HABIT):	Stop using narcotics or drugs
FIX:	An injection of narcotics	GOOFED UP:	Under the influence of barbiturates	HIT:	To purchase narcotics or drugs; a term for murder; an arrest	KIF:	Marihuana - Moroco
FLAKE:	Cocaine	GOW HEAD:	An opium addict	HOCUS:	Morphine; a narcotic solution ready for injection	KILO:	One kilogram or 2.2 pounds or 35 ounces
FLASH:	To throw up after fixing; the feeling you get just after fixing (i.e., heroin or speed)	GRASS:	Marihuana	HOG:	Addict that requires a maximum dose of drugs	KIT:	Set of narcotic paraphernalia
FLEA POWDER:	Poor quality narcotics	GRASSHOPPER:	Marihuana user	HOLDING:	Possessing narcotics or drugs	LAB:	Morphine or heroin conversion factory
FLOATING:	Under the influence of drugs	GREENIES:	Green, heart-shaped tablets of dextro amphetamine sulfate plus amobarbital; a combination of stimulant plus depressant drugs	HOOKED:	Addicted	LAYOUT:	The equipment for injecting drugs
FLOWER:	Marihuana	GRIFFO (GRIEFO):	Marihuana	HOP:	Opium	LEMON:	Poor quality narcotics
FOOTBALLS:	Oval-shaped amphetamine sulfate tablets; a stimulating drug	GROUND CONTROL:	Caretaker in a LSD session	HOP HEAD:	Narcotic addict	LIPTON TEA:	Poor quality narcotics
FRANTIC:	Nervous, jittery drug user	GUM:	Opium	HOPPED UP:	Under the influence of drugs	LID:	One ounce of marihuana
FREAK OUT:	Have a bad trip	GUN:	Hypodermic needle	HORNING:	Sniffing cocaine	LID PROPPERS:	Amphetamines or other stimulant drugs
FRESH AND SWEET:	Out of jail	GURU:	Companion on a trip who has tripped before	HORSE:	Heroin	LIT UP:	Under the influence of drugs
FRONT MONEY:	Advance payment	"H":	Heroin	HOT:	Fugitive wanted by the police	LOAD:	Thirty decks of heroin
FUZZ:	Police officer	HABIT:	Addiction to drugs	HOT LOAD (HOT SHOT):	Overdose, may result in death	LOADED:	Under the influence of narcotics
GANJA:	Marihuana - India - medium potency, used in confections and beverages plus smoking	HALF:	Half of an ounce	HUNGRY CROAKER:	Doctor who sells drugs or prescriptions for narcotics	LOCO-WEED:	Marihuana
GAUGE (GAGE):	Marihuana	HALF LOAD:	Fifteen decks of heroin	HYPE:	An addict using the injection route	LOVE-WEED:	Marihuana
GEE HEAD:	Paregoric abuser	HAND TO HAND:	Payment of money; delivery of narcotics or drugs person-to-person	ICE CREAM HABIT:	A small, irregular drug habit	LSD:	A hallucinogenic drug
GEETIS:	Money	HANG-UP:	A personal problem	I'M HEP:	I understand	LSD-25:	A hallucinogenic drug
GEEZE:	Injection of narcotics	HAPPY DUST:	Cocaine	"J":	Marihuana	"M":	Morphine
GEEZER:	A narcotic injection	HARD STUFF:	Heroin, morphine or cocaine	JAB:	Injecting heroin into the veins	MACHINERY:	Equipment for injecting drugs
GIMMICKS:	The equipment for injecting drugs	HARRY:	Heroin	JOB:	To inject drugs	MAIN LINER:	Addict who injects directly into the vein
GIRL:	Cocaine	HASH:	Hashish; marihuana; extracted resin	JIVE:	Marihuana	MAKE:	To recognize a police officer
GLOM:	To arrest a person	HAY:	Marihuana	JOINT:	Marihuana cigarette	MAKE A BUY:	To purchase drugs
GOLD:	Money	HEAD:	Marihuana user (pothead); LSD user (acid head)	JOLT:	Injecting heroin into the veins	MAKE A MEET:	To purchase drugs
				JOY POP:	Occasional injection; only takes injection now and then	MAN:	Source of supply of narcotics or drugs; a police officer

MANICURE: Clean and prepare marihuana for rolling into cigarettes; high grade marihuana - no stems or seeds

MARY: Marihuana

MARY JANE: Marihuana

MARY WARNER: Marihuana

MATCH BOX: A quantity of marihuana enough for 5 to 8 joints

MEET: Appointment between two or more narcotic violators

MEZZ: Marihuana

MERCHANDISE: Illicit narcotics or drugs

MICKEY FINN: Chloral Hydrate

MISS EMMA: Morphine

MOJO: Narcotics

MONKEY: A drug habit where physical dependence is present

MOON: Flat, circular piece of hashish

MOR A GRIFA: Marihuana

MORF: Morphine

MUD: Opium for smoking

MUGGLES: Marihuana cigarettes

MULE: Transporter of narcotics or drugs

MUTAH: Marihuana

NARCO: Narcotic officers

NARK: Narcotic officers

NEEDLE: Hypodermic needle; hypodermic syringe

NICKEL BAG: A \$5 purchase of narcotics

NIMBY: Nembutal; phenobarbital; a depressant drug

NOD: Under the influence of drugs

NUMBER FIVE: Number five capsules

O.D.: Overdose of narcotics

OFF: Withdrawn from drugs

ON ICE: To be in jail

ON THE BRICKS: To be out of jail

ON A TRIP: Under the influence of LSD or other hallucinogens

ON THE NOD: Under the influence of drugs

ON THE STREET: Out of jail

ORANGES: Dexies

OUTFIT: Narcotic or drug paraphernalia; equipment for injection by the hypodermic route; a "hypo" outfit; hypodermic syringe and needle, spoon, safety pin, razor, etc.

PAD: "Hang Out" or residence

PANAMA RED: "Red marihuana" from Panama

PANIC: Scarcity of drugs; often caused by the arrest of a big peddler

PAPER: Container of narcotics or drugs; a prescription

PASS: Transfer of narcotics, drugs or money

PEACE CAPS: A hallucinogenic drug

PEACHES: Bennies

PEANUTS: Barbiturates

PEDDLER: Supplier of narcotics or drugs

PEP PILLS: Stimulant drugs

P.G. or P.O.: Paregoric

PIECE: Gun; one ounce of narcotics or drugs; container of drugs

PINKS: Seconal; secobarbital; a depressant drug

PLANT: Hiding place or cache of narcotics. Place where narcotics or the "works" are hidden; also place where a drug peddler will secrete various quantities of narcotics. In a "hide-out" purchase the drug peddler accepts the money and then tells the drug user where the narcotics are hidden and the user then goes to the "hide-out" and picks up his purchase.

POISON ACT: The Federal Narcotic Act

POP: A subcutaneous injection, usually referred to as "skin popping"; to inject drugs

POT: Marihuana

POT HEAD: Marihuana user

PURE: Pure narcotics or drugs of a very good grade

PUSH: To sell narcotics or drugs

PUSHER: Supplier of narcotics or drugs

QUARTER: Quarter ounce

QUILL: Folded match-box cover from which narcotics are sniffed

RAIN BOWS: Tuinal; DOUBLE TROUBLE

RAT: Informant

READER: A prescription

RED DEVILS: Seconal; PINKS

REEFER: Marihuana cigarette

ROACH: Butt of a marihuana cigarette

ROPE: Marihuana cigarette

ROSES: Bennies

RUMBLE: Police shakedown or search

SAM: Federal narcotic agent

SATCH COTTON: Cotton saturated with heroin; used to strain narcotics before injection

SATIVA: Marihuana

SCAT: Heroin

SCHMECK: Heroin

SCORE: Obtained narcotics or drugs

SCRATCH: Money

SCRIPT: Narcotic prescription

SEGGY: Seconal; PINKS

SERENITY: A hallucinogenic drug

SHIT: Heroin

SHOOTING GALLERY: Place where addicts go to inject the drugs

SHOOT UP: Take an injection

SHORT: Car

SKAG: Heroin

SKEE: Opium

SKIN POP: Injecting the heroin under the skin

SLAMMED: In jail

SLEIGH RIDE: Using "snow" -- cocaine

SMACK, SMECK, SCHMECK: Drugs, especially powdered drugs in the form of snuff (i.e., heroin)

SMOKE: Marihuana

SMOKE CANADA: To smoke marihuana

SNIFFING: Sniffing narcotics, usually cocaine or heroin

SNORTING: Sniffing narcotics, usually cocaine or heroin

SNOW: Cocaine

SPEED: Cocaine; methamphetamine - a stimulant drug

SPEED BALL: A powerful shot of a drug, usually heroin and cocaine combined; combination of depressant and stimulant drugs for injection

SPIKE: Hypodermic needle

SPOON: Sixteenth of an ounce

SQUARE: Does not know what's happening; a non-addict

STACHE (STASH): Cache of narcotics. Place where narcotics or the "outfit" is hidden; also place where a drug peddler will secrete various quantities of narcotics. In a "hide-out" purchase the drug peddler accepts the money and then tells the drug user where the narcotics are hidden and the user then goes to the "hide-out" and picks up his purchase.

STAR DUST: Cocaine

STEAM BOAT: Roach holder (toilet roll)

STICK: Marihuana cigarette

STONED: Under the influence of drugs, usually marihuana or LSD

STOOL: Informant

STP: A hallucinogenic drug

STRAIGHT: Obtained narcotics

STRAW: Marihuana

STREET PEDDLER: A pusher who sells directly to the addict

STRUNG OUT: Heavily addicted

STUFF: Heroin or other narcotics

SUGAR: Illicit drugs, usually powdered

SWINGMAN: Supplier of narcotics or drugs

"T": Marihuana

TAILED: Followed

TAR: Opium

TASTE: Sample of narcotics or drugs

TEA: Marihuana

TEA HEAD: Marihuana user

TEA PARTY: Marihuana party

TEXAS TEA: Marihuana

THING: Heroin

THOROUGHbred: A high type hustler who sells very pure narcotics

TOKE-UP (TOAK): To smoke marihuana cigarettes

TOOIES: Tuinal; DOUBLE TROUBLE

TORCH-UP: To light a marihuana cigarette; they burn much more brightly than an ordinary cigarette -- "Torch" is also being used in the East for a "marihuana cigarette."

TO SPLIT: To leave

TOSS: To search a person or place

TOY: Small container of opium

TRACKS: Marks left on veins from repeated injections of drugs

TRANQUILITY: A hallucinogenic drug

TRAP: Hiding place for narcotics or drugs

TRAVEL AGENT: Supplier of LSD

TREY: \$3.00 bag of heroin

TRIP: LSD experience; under the influence of any hallucinogenic drug

TRUCK DRIVERS: Amphetamines; stimulant drugs

TURKEY: Non-narcotic substance sold as narcotics

TURN OFF: Withdraw from drugs

TURN-ON: To use narcotics or drugs

TWISTED: Addicted

UNCLE: Federal narcotic agent

USER: Narcotic addict or marihuana smoker

UP PILLS: Stimulant drugs

VIPER'S WEED: Marihuana

WAKE UPS: Stimulant drugs

WASHED UP: Withdrawn from drugs

WASTED: Under the influence of drugs

WEED: Marihuana

WEED HEAD: Marihuana user

WEEKEND HABIT: A small, irregular drug user

WHAT'S HAPPENING: Do you have any narcotics

WHEELS: Cars or transportation

WHISKERS: Federal narcotics agents

WHITE GIRL: Cocaine

WHITES: Amphetamine sulfate tablets; a stimulant drug

WHITE STUFF: Morphine or heroin

WORKS: Equipment for injection by hypodermic needle

YELLOW JACKETS: Nembutal; pentobarbital; a depressant drug

YEN: Craving for narcotics. A "burning yen" is a marked craving.

YEN HOCK: Instrument used in smoking opium

YEN-POCK: A ration of opium prepared for smoking

YEN-POP: Marihuana

YEN SHEE: Opium ash

YEN SHEE DOY: Chinese - A Chinese drug addict

YEN SHEE GOW: A scraper for removing yen-shee from the opium pipe

YEN SHEE SUEY: Opium wine

SUPPLEMENTARY GLOSSARY OF DRUG TERMS

AMOBARBITAL: A long-acting barbiturate. Also: Amytal. Active ingredient in "Bluebirds" and "Blue heavens." One of the active ingredients in "T-birds."

AMPHETAMINE: A general name for a class of stimulant drugs. Most common are dextro-amphetamine sulfate and dl-amphetamine sulfate. Used medically as a stimulant and appetite depressant.

AMPHETAMINE SULFATE: Common name for dl-amphetamine sulfate.

AMYTAL: Eli Lilly and Co. brand name for amobarbital. Comes in capsule-shaped tablets and in blue bullet-shaped capsules. Also: "Bluebirds," "Blue heavens," "Blues."

ANGEL DUST: PCP base.

ASTHMADOR: A nonprescription compound alleged to be hallucinogenic. Comes as a powder, in cigarettes and pipe tobacco. Intended as an asthma treatment. Frequently ingested in a drink or homemade capsule.

BAMADEx: A diet capsule made by Lederle. Contains amphetamine and meprobamate (a tranquilizer), football-shaped capsule: one side orange, the other side cream.

BANANAS: A delicious fruit from Central and South America, but not a hallucinogenic drug. Also: Mellow yellow.

BARBITURATE: A general class of depressant drugs used as sleeping pills and sedatives. Most common are phenobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital and amobarbital. Addictive.

BENZEDRINE: Smith, Kline and French brand name for dl-amphetamine sulfate. Most commonly encountered as a peach or rose-colored heart-shaped tablet. Also: Peaches, roses.

BETA-CHLOR: Mead-Johnson brand name for chloral betaine, a depressant. Comes as a peach-colored, football-shaped tablet.

BLACK AND GREENS: A 10-milligram capsule of Librium (Roche's name for chlor-diazepoxide, a tranquilizer). From capsule colors.

BLUE BIRDS: Amobarbital capsules.

BLUE CHEER: A combination of LSD and methamphetamine dyed blue.

BLUE HEAVEN: Allegedly a variety of morning glory, the seeds of which contain an hallucinogen.

BLUE HEAVENS: Amobarbital capsules.

BLUES: Same as above.

BOY: Heroin.

BROWN & CLEARS: Capsules containing d-amphetamine sulfate in timed disintegration beads. Smith, Kline and French's dexedrine is the most prized version. From capsule colors. Also: Browns.

BROWNS: Same as above.

BUFOTENINE: A hallucinogenic drug found in many plants and mushrooms. Taken as snuff or injected. Also: Mappine, Ch'an Su.

CAFFEINE: A nonprescription drug frequently substituted for amphetamine.

"CAMBODIAN BLACK": Marihuana, dark colored, almost black. Barbiturates.

CAP: Capsule

CH'AN SU: A hallucinogenic drug derived from the skin of a South American toad. Also: Bufotenine, Mappine.

CHRISTMAS TREE: A clear capsule containing a variety of brightly colored timed disintegration beads of amphetamine.

CHICKEN POWDER: Amphetamine powder. Also: splash, crank, speed, crystal.

CHLORAL HYDRATE: A depressant, usually in liquid form inside a soft gelatine capsule. Also: knockout drops, Noctec, Mickey Finn.

CHLORAL BETAINE: A chemical variation of chloral hydrate used for the same purposes. Also: Beta-Chlor (Mead-Johnson).

CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE: A tranquilizer. Also: Librium (Roche).

CHLORPROMAZINE: A tranquilizer used by doctors and drug users to bring LSD users "down" from a "bad trip." Also: Thorazine (SKF).

COAST TO COAST: A powerful amphetamine pill. From trucker slang. Also: L.A. turnaround, West Coast turnaround.

CRANK: Methamphetamine powder. Also: speed, crystal, splash, etc.

CROSSROADS: Amphetamine tablets of various colors which are scored into quarters. Also: Cartwheels, crosses.

CRYSTAL: Methamphetamine powder for injection.

CUBES: Doses of LSD on sugar cubes.

"D": LSD

d-AMPHETAMINE: Dextro-amphetamine.

DAS: Dextro-amphetamine sulfate.

DEMEROL: A narcotic (synthetic). Addictive. Also: Meperidine.

DEPRESSANT: A drug which depresses the central nervous system, such as a barbiturate. A sedative.

DESOXYEPHEDRINE: Methamphetamine.

DESOXYN: Abbott's brand of methamphetamine hydrochloride. A small tablet bearing a stylized "A" monogram and colored white, yellow or orange.

DET: A hallucinogen smoked on parsley or marijuana. Inactive orally. Comes as an orange, oily liquid. "Trip" lasts about three hours. Also: Diethyltryptamine.

DEXAMYL: Smith, Kline, and French brand name for a combination of d-amphetamine sulfate and amobarbital. Tablets are green and heart-shaped. Capsules are green and clear containing green and white timed disintegration beads.

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE SULFATE: A common form of amphetamine. Also: Dexedrine, DAS, d-amphetamine SO₄, etc.

DILAUDID: Knoll Pharmaceutical brand name for Hydromorphon, a narcotic. Also: Hymorphan, Dihydromorphinone.

dl-AMPHETAMINE: A common amphetamine about half as strong as d-amphetamine. In sulfate form it is commonly called Benzedrine after SK&F's brand name.

DMT: A short-acting hallucinogen frequently used on tobacco. Must be smoked or injected, not active orally. Trip lasts one hour. Also: Dimethyltryptamine, Businessmens trip, etc.

DOLLS: Barbiturates. Also: Candy, peanuts, goofballs.

DOLOPHINE: Eli Lilly & Co. brand name for Methadene HCL, a narcotic. Also: Amidone, Butalgin, etc.

DOM: A hallucinogen usually found in tablet form. 1 to 3 milligrams produces an 8 to 10 hour "trip." Better known as STP.

DORIDEN: CIBA Pharmaceutical Co. brand name for glutethimide, a non-barbiturate sedative. Addictive. Comes as a white tablet and a blue and white capsule with CIBA monogram.

DOUBLE TROUBLE: Tuinal capsule or an imitation. Also: T-birds, Red & blues.

DPT: A hallucinogen related to DMT and DET. Found on parsley cigarettes. Also: dipropyltryptamine.

FU: Marijuana.

GLUTETHIMIDE: A nonbarbiturate sedative frequently abused. Also: Doriden.

GREEN & CLEARS: A capsule containing timed disintegration beads of d-amphetamine sulfate and amobarbital. From capsule colors. Also: Dexamyl (SK&F).

GREEN & WHITE: 25 milligram capsules of Librium (Chlordiazepoxide). Also: Roaches, Roche 25's.

IBOGAINE: A hallucinogen derived from the leaves of an African bush. Produces uncontrolled rage in lab animals. Usually in liquid form.

KHAT: A plant from Ethiopia which contains a stimulant related to amphetamine. Large doses may cause hallucinations. Also: Kat.

LA TURNABOUTS: Long-acting amphetamine pills containing large doses. Coast to Coasts, West Coast Turnaround.

LAUDANUM: Tincture of opium.

LEVO-AMPHETAMINE: A form of amphetamine having little or no stimulant effect. Also: l-amphetamine.

LIBRIUM: Roche Laboratories brand name for a tranquilizer in common use. Also: Chlordiazepoxide, Roaches, Roches. Comes in capsules which are green and yellow (5 mg), green and black (10 mg), and green and white (25 mg), and bear the monogram ROCHE.

MAPPINE: A hallucinogen found in some plants and mushrooms. Also: Bufotenine.

MDA: A hallucinogen related to amphetamine. Comes as a white powder, sometimes in capsules. Also: Methyl Dioxy Amphetamine.

MEPERIDINE: A synthetic narcotics. Also: Demerol, Dolantal, Dolantin, Dolosal, Dolvanol, Endelate and Isonipecaine.

MEPROBAMATE: A popular tranquilizer. Equanil, Miltown.

MESCAL: Peyote cactus.

MESCALINE: A hallucinogen derived from plants, including the peyote cactus. The "trip" is short and colorful. Comes as a liquid or powder. 300 milligrams is the normal dose.

MEPHENTERMINE: A stimulant drug which chemically resembles methamphetamine but is not nearly as powerful. Also: Wyamine.

METH: Methamphetamine

METHADONE: A synthetic narcotic. Also: Dolophine, Butalgin, Amidone, etc.

METHEDRINE: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. brand name for methamphetamine hydrochloride. Comes in liquid form in vials for injection and as a small white tablet bearing the word, "tabloid."

METHAMPHETAMINE: A powerful stimulant of the amphetamine family. More powerful milligram for milligram than any other amphetamine. Also: Methedrine, desoxyephedrine, speed, crystal, and meth.

MICKEY: Chloral hydrate. Short for Mickey Finn. A depressant.

MICKEY FINN: Chloral hydrate.

MORNING GLORY SEEDS: Contain hallucinogens. 5 grams or 125 seeds required for full effect. Also: Pearly fates, Blue heaven, etc.

NEMBIES: Capsules containing pentobarbital sodium. Derived from Abbott's brand name: Nembutal. Also: Yellow jackets.

NEMBUTAL: Abbott's brand name for pentobarbital sodium. Capsules are yellow or yellow and white with a stylized "A" imprinted. Also: nembies, yellows and yellow jackets.

NOCTEC: Squibb Laboratories brand of chloral hydrate. Comes as a red, soft-gelatin capsule marked SQUIBB. Also: Mickey.

NOLUDAR: Roch Lab brand name for methyprylon, a non-barbiturate sedative hypnotic. Addictive. Comes as a pink and white capsule bearing the monogram: ROCHE.

OPIUM: A narcotic derived from a poppy. Dark brown and found as a gum or a powder. Usually smoked but may be eaten.

OWSLEY'S ACID: LSD

PARALDEHYDE: A depressant, usually in liquid form, frequently found in ampuls for injection. Very powerful.

PCP: Phencyclidine Hydrochloride sold as a veterinary anesthetic under the brand name Sernylan, which is used as a hallucinogen. Also: peace pill. Comes in capsules or as a white powder.

PEACE PILL: See preceding definition.

PEARLY GATES: A variety of morning glory seed which contains a hallucinogen. 125 seeds are required for full effect.

PETER: Chloral hydrate, a depressant.

PENTOBARBITAL: A fast-acting barbiturate. Commonly found in yellow capsule form known as yellow jackets, nembies and Nembutal.

PHENOBARBITAL: A long-acting barbiturate. Commonly found in tablet form. A common sleeping tablet.

PHENCYCLIDINE HCL BASE: Phencyclidine Hydrochloride, a veterinary product. Also: known as "pep" Peace pill, hog, cyclones, THC. Pure base known as DCA (dust of angels).

PILL HEAD: A heavy user of pills, either depressant or stimulant.

PLACIDYL: A nonbarbiturate sedative made by Abbott. Comes in red sugar coated tablets and red soft gelatine capsules. Addictive. Also: Ethchlorvynol.

PRELUDIN: A nonamphetamine stimulant made by Geigy. Comes in square orange and round orange tablets. Also: Phenmetrazine.

PSILOCYBE MEXICANA: A mushroom from Mexico which contains Psilocybin, a hallucinogen.

PSILOCIN: A hallucinogen related to and derived from psilocybin.

PSILOCYBIN: A hallucinogen derived from a Mexican mushroom. Usually encountered in white, round, sugar-coated tablets. Usual dosage range is 4 to 6 milligrams, taken orally.

RED & BLUES: Tuinal capsules and their imitations. Also: Double trouble.

REDUCING PILLS: Tablets and capsules usually containing amphetamine and frequently containing a barbiturate or tranquilizer.

RED BIRDS: Secobarbital sodium capsules. Also: Reds, pinks, Seconal, etc.

REDS: Same as above.

RITALIN: Ciba Pharmaceutical Co. brand name for a nonamphetamine stimulant: methyl phenidate. Comes in liquid form in vials for injection and in tablet form. Tablets are round, colored yellow, pale green or peach with the CIBA monogram on the face.

ROACHES: Librium capsules. From the monogram (ROCHE) printed on the capsules. Also: Roches, black and greens, etc.

ROSEWOOD, HAWAIIAN: A tropical plant, the seeds of which contain hallucinogens. Also: Hawaiian woodrose.

SECOBARBITAL: A fast-acting barbiturate. Commonly comes in red capsules which are called red birds, red devils, Seconal, etc.

SECONAL: Eli Lilly and Co. brand name for secobarbital sodium. A red, bullet-shaped capsule is the most common form.

SEDATIVE: A drug intended to allay excitement or anxiety. Tranquilizers and barbiturates are examples.

SHIRT: A quantity of drugs. Frequently used as code in letters.

SLEEPING PILLS: Usually barbiturates.

SMASH: A mixture of cannabis oil extracted from domestic marijuana and hashish. May be a combination form of Smack and Hash.

SOMNOS: Merck, Sharpe and Dohme brand of chloral hydrate.

SPLASH: Amphetamine powder intended for injection. Also: Chicken powder, speed, crank, crystal.

SPLIVINS: Amphetamine powder.

STP: A hallucinogen. Equivalent in effect to LSD, but chemically very different. Usually comes in tablet form. 1/10th as strong as LSD. Also: DOM.

SUPER GRASS: Vietnamese marijuana.

TAB: Tablet.

T-BIRD: Tuinal capsule or an imitation. Also: Double trouble.

TETRAHYDRO-CANNARINAL: The active ingredient in marijuana. When synthesized comes as a liquid. Also: Synthetic marijuana.

TD CAP: A capsule containing Timed Disintegration beads.

THING: One capsule of heroin or cocaine.

TIMED DISINTEGRATION BEADS: Small, bead-shaped particles of drug, coated with varying amounts of slow dissolving binders which release the drug into the system gradually over an extended period, usually 6 to 8 hours.

THORAZINE: Smith, Kline and French brand name for chlorpromazine, a tranquilizer used by doctors and drug users to bring LSD users "down" from a "bad trip." Comes as an orange, sugar-coated tablet bearing the SKF monogram and a number showing the tablet strength in milligrams.

Also comes in TD capsules which are orange and clear and bear the SKF monogram.

TUINAL: Lilly's brand name for a combination of secobarbital sodium and amobarbital. Comes as a red and blue, bullet-shaped capsule with "Lilly" printed on it. Also: T-Birds, Rainbows, Double trouble, etc.

WHITE LIGHTNING: LSD

WOOD ROSE, HAWAIIAN: A tropical plant, the seeds of which contain hallucinogens. Botanical name: *Argyrea nervosa*

WYAMINE: Wyeth Lab brand name for a stimulant related to amphetamine called mephentermine. Comes as a round, white single-scored tablet.

YELLOW: See above.

FIELD TESTS

The following tests are of varying reliability, but are sufficient to establish probable cause.

Only a chemical analysis by a qualified chemist in a properly equipped laboratory is positive, legal evidence.

Sources:

Marquis Reagent - Ferguson Company
814 Ridgely Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Zwicker Test - Atkinson Laboratory, Inc.
3031 Fierro Street
Los Angeles, California

The remainder of the chemicals necessary are obtainable from chemical supply houses.

CAUTION

The handling of suspected hallucinogens should be done carefully - only a microscopic amount is necessary to produce effects which will seriously affect the individual's perception.

BE CAREFUL

Amphetamine - Testing Equipment
Marquis reagent (Caution: contains sulfuric acid)
Spot plate or equivalent

Procedure
Place powdered sample on spot plate
Put reagent on sample

Reaction
Red-orange color in first 10 to 20 seconds
Dark brown color after 2 minutes

Remarks
Not completely reliable, since many substances will produce similar reaction. Use caffeine test as a check.

Amphetamine - (Secondary Test)

Testing Equipment

Solution A - to a 1% solution of Sodium Nitropruside add 10% acetaldehyde by volume

Solution B - 2% solution of Sodium Carborate

Spot plate

Procedure

Put at least one milligram of sample on spot plate. Put one drop of Solution A on sample Put two drops of Solution B on sample

Reaction

Immediate deep blue = Methamphetamine

Cherry red = Amphetamine

Barbiturate - Testing Equipment

Zwicker Test Kit

Solution #1 - Anhydrous methanol

Solution #2 - Cobalt chloride in methanal

Solution #3 - 5% isopropylamine in methanal

Spot plate

Procedure

Scrape tablet or empty part of capsule into spot plate.

Add 2 drops solution #1 (should dissolve sample)

Add 2 drops solution #2 (may produce violet or blue)

Add 2 drops solution #3

Reaction

Dark violet or blue

Remarks

Caffeine produces a light blue-green

Caffeine - Testing Equipment

Tannic Acid powder

Vial

Tap water

Procedure

Mix tannic acid, sufficient to cover tip of knife, with water in vial.

Scrape tablet or empty part of capsule into solution

Reaction

Streamers of milky-white precipitate

Cocaine - Testing Equipment

Test tube

Potassium Dichromate solution (1 in 15)

Hydrochloric acid (HCl)

Procedure

Mix unknown with water - 1 part unknown to 50 parts water

Add 5 drops of Potassium Dichromate solution to 5 milliliters of unknown solution

Add 1 milliliter of HCl

Reaction

Orange-colored crystalline precipitate forms if unknown is Cocaine.

Remarks

A yellow precipitate will form when Potassium Dichromate is added. This precipitate will redissolve if shaken.

DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) - See LSD

LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)

Test Equipment

2% solution of para dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (pDMAB) in 95% ethyl alcohol.

Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl)

Spot plate

Procedure

Put powdered sample onto spot plate.

Add 2 or 3 drops of pDMAB solution

Add 1 drop of concentrated HCl

Reaction

Violet color

Remarks

All ergot compounds such as DMT, Psilocibin, Ergotamin and Cafergot give the same reaction.

Marihuana - Test Equipment

Test tube

Duquenois reagent

Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl)

Chloroform

Preparation of Duquenois Reagent

Dissolve 5 drops of acetaldehyde and 0.4 grams of vanillin in 20 milliliters of 95% ethyl alcohol.

Procedure

Put small quantity of unknown in test tube.

Add 2 milliliters of Duquenois Reagent and shake for one minute

Add 2 milliliters of concentrated HCl

Add 1 or 2 milliliter of chloroform and shake

Let settle

Reaction

Bottom layer (chloroform) will turn violet if marihuana present

Remarks

Violet color is produced by HCl.

Chloroform makes it easier to see. Keep reagent in cool dark place in glass-stoppered bottle.

Discard reagent when it turns deep yellow.

Mescaline - Test Equipment

Marquis reagent

Spot plate

Preparation of Marquis Reagent

Add 2 drops of 37% Formaldehyde to 3 milliliters of concentrated Sulfuric Acid.

Procedure

Place small amount of sample in spot plate

Add 2 or 3 drops of Marquis Reagent

Reaction

Bright red-orange

Remarks

Marquis Reagent available pre-packaged in glass tubes from Ferfuson Company, 814 Ridgely Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Opium Derivatives

Test Equipment

Marquis Reagent

Spot plate

Preparation of Marquis Reagent

Add 2 drops of 37% Formaldehyde to 3 milliliters of concentrated Sulfuric Acid.

Procedure

Place small amount of unknown in spot plate.

Add 2 or 3 drops of Marquis Reagent

Reaction

Reddish violet turning to blue violet = Codeine or Dilaudid

Yellow turning slowly to dark green = Demerol

Purple = Morphine

Purple with reddish highlights = Heroin

Remarks

Opium in solid or solution form will react but dark color of material makes color identification impossible.

STP (DOM) - Test Equipment

Spot plate

Mecke's Reagent

Preparation of Mecke's Reagent

Dissolve 1 gram of Selenous acid in 200 milliliters of concentrated Sulfuric Acid.

Procedure

Put small amount of unknown on spot plate

Add one drop of Mecke's Reagent

Reaction

Greenish-yellow color with reddish-orange precipitate

COMMONLY CONTROLLED DRUGS

NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Morphine: An opiate, usually in the form of a white powder or a small white tablet. Medically the most widely used of the opiates.

Names: Cube, Dynamite, Hard Stuff, "M," Miss Emma, Morf, White Stuff

Terms: Hocus

2. Heroin: An opiate manufactured from morphine and more potent than morphine. It is "cut" (diluted) to 3 - 6%. Usually sold in the form of a white crystalline powder in paper, foil or capsules.

Names: Big Harry, Caballo, Doo Jee, Dope, Duige, "H," Hard Stuff, Harry, Horse, Joy Powder, Junk, Scat, Schmeck, Shit, Skag, Stuff, Thing, White Stuff

Terms: Artillery, Bang, Banger, Burned Out, Business, Charged Up, Cold Turkey, Cook-Up, Cottons, Cut, Dime Bag, Domino, Dropper, Dummy, Factory, Fix, Flash, Flea Powder, Good Things, Gun, Half, Half Load, Hog, Hooked, Hop Head, Hot Load, Hot Shot, Hype, Jab, Jolt, Juggle, Junkie, Kit, Lab, Lemon, Lipton Tea, Load, Loaded, Machinery, Main Liner, Monkey, Needle, Nickel Bag, Nod, Outfit, Panic, Pop, Satch Cotton, Shooting Gallery, Shoot Up, Spike, Spoon, Skin Pop, Spike, Spoon, Stache (Stash), Tracks, Trey, Works

3. Cocaine: Pharmacologically not a narcotic but a stimulant. Usually in the form of a white crystalline powder.

Names: Bernice, Bernice Flake, "C," Cecil, Coke, Corine, Dust, Dynamite, Flake, Girl, Gold Dust, Happy Dust, Hard Stuff, Joy Powder, Snow, Speed, Star Dust, White Girl

Terms: Cokie, Coked Up, Dynamiter, Horning, Quill, Sleigh Ride, Sniffing, Snorting

4. Meperidine (Demerol) and methadone: Most widely used and abused synthetic opiates usual drug of addiction for physicians and nurses.

5. Cannabis: Pharmacologically not a narcotic, but a hallucinogen. Obtained from the flowering tops of female plant and leaves of both female and male plant of Cannabis sativa (hemp plant). Potency varies widely depending on climate, cultivation, and preparation. Grows wild in almost all countries.

Names: Acapulco Gold, Bammies, Bhang, Boo, Bush, Butter, Charas, Dagga, Flower, Ganja, Gauge (Gage), Grass, Griffo (Griefo), Hash, Hay, Hemp, Herb, "J," Jive, Kit, Loco-Weed, Love Weed, Marihuana, Mary, Mary Jane, Mary Warner, Mezz, Moon, Panama Red, Mor A Griffa, Mutah, Pot, Sativa, Smoke, Straw, "T," Tea, Texas Tea, Viper's Weed, Yen-Pop

Terms: Blast a Joint, Blow a Stick, Blow Pot, Brick, Can of Pot, Grasshopper, Key, Kilo, Lid, Manicure, Match Box, Pot Head, Smoke Canada, Steam Boat, Tea Head, Tea Party, Take-Up (Took), Torch-Up, Weed Head

Marihuana Cigarettes: Ace, Bomber, Joint, Muggle, Reefer, Roach, Rope, Stick

STIMULANT DRUGS

Amphetamine and Related Compounds: These are synthesized drugs commonly found as tablets or capsules.

Names: Bambita, Bennies, Bombido, Brownies, Cartwheels, Coast-to-coasts, Co-pilots, Dexies, Eye-openers, Footballs, Greenies, Hearts, L.A. Turnabouts, Lid Propers, Oranges, Peaches, Pep Pills, Roses, Speed, Truck Drivers, Up Pills, Wake Ups, Whites

Terms: Crash, High

DEPRESSANT DRUGS

Barbiturates and Related Compounds: These are synthesized drugs commonly found as tablets or capsules.

Names: Barbs, Blue Birds, Blue Devils, Candy, Double Trouble, Downers, Goof Ball, Nimby, Peanuts, Pinks, Rain Bows, Red Devils, Seggy, Tooies, Yellow Jackets

Terms: Goofed Up, Monkey

HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS

1. LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide): A semi-synthetic derivative from rye ergot. Deposited on all types of tablets, food stuffs, paper, cloth. As a liquid in ampules and in a crystalline form in capsules and tablets.

Names: Acid, Big D, Cubes, LSD, LSD-25, Serenity, The Beast, The Hawk, The Chief, Tranquility, 25

Terms: Acid Head, Acid Test, Crash, Explorers' Club, Freak Out, Ground Control, Guru, Head, On a Trip, Stoned, Travel Agent, Trip

2. Peyote: Buttons from small spineless cactus. Usually found in the dried form. May be chewed, brewed with tea, ground and placed in gelatin capsules or made into little balls. Used ritually by Mexican Indians and the Native American Church.

Names: Bad Seed, Button, Cactus, Half-moon, Moon, "P," Tops

3. Mescaline: The natural alkaloid isolated from peyote. A crystalline powder dissolved in water in ampules or vials or placed into gelatin capsules.

Names: Big Chief, Mesc

4. Psilocybin: One of two active substances isolated from the Mexican mushroom (*Psilocybe Mexicana* Heim). Available in crystalline, powdered or liquid form.

5. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine): A synthetic drug.

Names: Business Man's Special, 45-minute Psychosis

6. Others:

STP

DMA

PCP

TECHNICAL TERMS- DRUG ABUSE

vary with the agent involved. This is made clear by designating the particular type of drug dependence in each specific case--for example, drug dependence of the morphine type, of the cocaine type, of the cannabis type, of the barbiturate type, etc.

7. EUPHORIA - A sense of well-being; a feeling of being "high."

8. HABITUATION - As defined in 1957 by WHO, drug habituation is a condition, resulting from the repeated consumption of a drug, which includes these characteristics: (1) a desire (but not a compulsion) to continue taking the drug for the sense of improved well-being that it engenders; (2) little or no tendency to increase the dose; (3) some degree of psychic dependence on the effect of the drug, but absence of physical dependence and, hence, no abstinence syndrome; (4) a detrimental effect, if any, primarily on the individual.

8. HALLUCINOGEN - Any of several drugs, popularly called psychedelics, which produce sensations such as distortions of time, space, sound, color and other bizarre effects. While they are pharmacologically non-narcotic, some of these drugs (e.g., marijuana) are regulated under Federal narcotic laws.

10. HYPNOTIC - An agent that induces sleep.

11. NARCOTIC - This term has two definitions. Medically defined, a narcotic is any drug that produces sleep or stupor and also relieves pain. Legally defined, the term means any drug regulated under the Harrison Act and other Federal narcotic laws. Some of these regulated drugs are pharmacologically non-narcotic (e.g., cocaine).

12. POTENTIATION - Potentiation occurs when the combined action of two or more drugs is greater than the sum of the effects of each drug taken alone. Potentiation can be very useful in certain medical procedures. For example, physicians can induce and maintain a specific degree of anesthesia with a small amount of the primary anesthetic agent by using another drug to potentiate the primary anesthetic agent. Potentiation may also be dangerous. For example, barbiturates and many tranquilizers potentiate the depressant effects of alcohol.

13. PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE - Physiological adaptation of the body to the presence of a drug. In effect, the body develops a continuing need for the drug. Once such dependence has been established, the body reacts with predictable symptoms if the drug is abruptly withdrawn. The nature and severity of withdrawal symptoms depend on the drug being used and the daily dosage level attained.

14. PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE - An attachment to drug use which arises from a drug's ability to satisfy some emotional or personality need of an individual. This attachment does not require a physical dependence, although physical dependence may seem to reinforce psychological dependence. An individual may also be psychologically dependent on substances other than drugs.

15. PSYCHOSIS - A major mental disorder; any serious mental derangement. "Psychosis" replaces the old term "insanity."

16. SEDATIVE - An agent which quiets or calms activity.

17. SIDE EFFECTS - A given drug may have many actions on the body. Usually one or two of the more prominent actions will be medically useful. The others, usually weaker effects, are called side effects. They are not necessarily harmful, but may be annoying.

18. STIMULANT - Any of several drugs which act on the central nervous system, producing excitation, alertness and wakefulness. Medical uses include the treatment of mild depressive states, overweight and narcolepsy—a disease characterized by an almost overwhelming desire to sleep.

19. TOLERANCE - With many drugs, a person must keep increasing the dosage to maintain the same effect. This characteristic is called tolerance. Tolerance develops with the barbiturates, with amphetamine and related compounds, and with opiates.

20. TOXIC EFFECTS (poisoning) - Any substance in excessive amounts can act as a poison or toxin. With drugs, the margin between the dosage that produces beneficial effects and dosage that produces toxic or poisonous effects varies greatly. Moreover, this margin will vary with the person taking the drug.

21. WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS OR ABSTINENCE SYNDROME - The reaction occurring in the body when a drug on which the body has acquired dependence is withdrawn.

INEXPENSIVE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Bantam Books

Black Market Medicine, by Margaret Kreig, 1967 (N3760 - 95¢)

The Seekers, by Jess Stearn, 1968 (N5261 - 95¢)

The Private Sea -- LSD & The Search for God, by William Broden, 1967 (N3733 - 95¢)

Fawcett Books

The Addict, edited by Dan Wakefield, 1963 (T392 - 75¢)

The LSD Story, by John Cashman, 1966 (d1716 - 50¢)

Signet Books

The Marijuana Papers, edited by David Solomon, 1966 (W3442 - \$1.50)

Pocket Books

Mind Drugs, by Margaret O. Hyde, 1968 (77125 - 95¢)

Pyramid Books

Hooked, edited by Phil Hirsch, 1968 (X-1760 - 60¢)

Berkley Medallion Books

LSD: The Consciousness - Expanding Drug, edited by David Solomon, 1964 (N1277 - 95¢)

Time, Inc.

The Hippies, by Joe David Braun, 1967 (\$1.95)

Canyon Books

The Hippy Handbook, by Ruth Bronsteen (1013 - \$1.00)

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Task Force Report: Narcotics and Drug Abuse - The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (\$1.00)

Drug Abuse - Game Without Winners (\$0.50)

Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (\$0.30)

Prevention and Control of Narcotic Addiction (\$0.20)

Narcotics - Public Health Service Publication No. 1827 (\$0.05)

LSD - Public Health Service Publication No. 1828 (\$0.05)

Marihuana - Public Health Service Publication No. 1829 (\$0.05)

The Up and Down Drugs - Public Health Service Publication No. 1830 (\$0.05)

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 - Public Health Service Publication No. 1782 (\$0.05)

Living Death - The Truth About Drug Addiction - #1965-0-784-995 (\$0.05)

Handbook on the Law of Search and Seizure (\$0.30)

LSD: The False Illusion - Part I (Reprint from FDA Papers, July-Aug. 1967) (\$0.15)

LSD: The False Illusion - Part II (Reprint from FDA Papers, Sept. 1967) (\$0.10)

Drugs of Abuse (Reprint from FDA Papers, July-Aug. 1967) (\$0.20)

Fact Sheets - BNDD (\$0.50)

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**FILMS ON NARCOTICS,
DANGEROUS DRUGS AND
DRUG ABUSE**

An attempt has been made to classify these films under some general headings. Many of the films however cover a variety of subjects and the description should be carefully read before ordering. These films vary greatly in emphasis and impact. It is strongly urged that any film be previewed before showing to determine its suitability for the intended audience and that provisions be made for a discussion of drugs led by a knowledgeable person or persons. The prices shown are subject to change. All films are 16mm. except as noted. The sources listed are primarily for the greater Milwaukee area. Other sources exist in other areas. The complete addresses for the sources are given at the end of this section.

MARIHUANA

MARIHUANA Bailey Films (Film Associates) 6509 De Longpre Ave., Hollywood, Calif., 90028, 34 minutes, color, \$350.00.

A provocative new film which presents teenagers' attitudes—how they feel about marihuana. Without making moral judgements, the film examines the facts and consequences, including the physical dangers, legal implications, and the emotional (drug dependency) problem. This film makes it easier for teenagers to talk about it—to judge for themselves. Narrated by Sonny Bono (of Sonny and Cher) Rated best for Junior and Senior High School, College, Adults. Rated excellent when compared to films of similar subject matter.

Rent: Wauwatosa Jaycees, Greendale Police Dept., University of Wisconsin—\$13.00 (1 to 5 day basis), Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Social Services—(no charge), U.S. Dept. of Justice—(no charge), N.Y. Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York). Manufacturer's rental \$25.00.

RESEARCH REPORT: THC—THE CHEMISTRY OF MARIHUANA - 20 minutes, \$125.00 black and white.

A film report of a medical experiment at Palo Alto Veterans Hospital exploring the physiological and psychological effects of marihuana on a volunteer human subject.

Rent: Indiana University—\$5.50 (1 to 5 days).

THE TERRIBLE TRUTH

A film about marihuana and drugs.

Rent: Milwaukee Public Museum—\$1.00/day.

SHOULD YOU KEEP OFF (OR ON) THE GRASS? 60 minutes, black & white.

Deals with marihuana and its health aspects.

Rent: WPS-Blue Shield—(no charge).

THE LAW: HOW EFFECTIVE IS IT? (Indiana University) 36 minutes, \$180.00 black & white.

A panel of informed and concerned guests grapples with a number of questions concerning enforcement of current marihuana legislation. The panel includes Joseph Oteri, Boston Attorney; Dr. Joel Fort, social psychiatrist; Dr. William Quinn, spokesman for the California Medical Association; and others.

Rent: Indiana University—\$9.25 (1 to 5 days)

MARIHUANA: THE GREAT ESCAPE (Baily Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025) 20 minutes, color, \$265.00.

George Willis is a young drag racer—one of the best. He knows that to be a top professional driver like Tony Nancy, he needs complete concentration and perfect reflexes. At 240 mph, he has no room for mistakes, yet George makes a big mistake, he smokes marihuana. The film shows that not everyone will die as a result of using marihuana but every user sacrifices control of his own will, judgement, and perception. The story realistically demonstrates the established effects of marihuana and emphasizes the possibility of psychological dependence. The unavoidable conclusion is that the drug is an extremely dangerous escape. A. J. Gary Mitchell Film. Rated best for Junior and Senior High School, College, Adult.

WORLD OF THE WEED - (Indiana University) 21 minutes, black & white \$125.00

A review of the historical background and the biological facts related to the use of marihuana. The study begins with a marihuana "legend" from ancient China, continues with a capsule history of medical studies and legislation concerning the plant, and includes precise definitions of terms used throughout this film and the three following films.

Rent: Indiana University—\$5.50 (1 to 5 day basis).

THE CURRENT SCENE - (Indiana University) 26 minutes, black & white \$150.00.

A report on the impact of marihuana on Southern California culture, contrasting the views of the younger generation with the conservative stand of those who make up the "establishment." The film examines methods of marihuana distribution in the U.S.; "pot-parties"; the use of the drug in ghetto areas, in schools, and in the armed forces; and police handling of confiscated marihuana.

Rent: Indiana University—\$7.25 (1 to 5 days).

FROM POT TO PSYCHEDELICS - (Indiana University) 32 minutes, black & white \$180.00.

This film provides a look at the social, legal, and moral aspects of drug use and abuse in the United States. Interviews are conducted with drug users, legal authorities, sociologists, and medical researchers. Scenes of the "hippies" in San Francisco; an interview with Timothy Leary, self-described psychedelic prophet; and New York's Greenwich Village are included.

Produced by NET—The Public Television Network. Rent: Indiana University—\$7.25 (1 to 5 days).

DRUGS IN THE TENDERLOIN - (Indiana University) 52 minutes, black & white \$240.00.

Drug users, some of whom are homosexuals, who live in San Francisco's Tenderloin district, are interviewed as to their methods of obtaining drugs, their reasons for using them, and their ambitions for moving back into the "square" world. Mark Forrester, a staff member of the local poverty program, describes the rational excuses with which these inhabitants defend themselves. He comments on ways these young people are motivated to change. The interviews alternate with candid scenes taken in the Tenderloin district.

Rent: Indiana University—\$11.25 (1 to 5 days).

"POT'S A PUT-ON" - (Professional Arts, Inc., P.O. Box 8484, Universal City, California) 10 minutes, color, \$130.00.

By using irony, sarcasm and ridicule to expose the folly of marihuana use—educators (and others) can finally get through the "Barrier of Disbelief" that so often weakens the anti-pot message.

Rental: \$13.00 (3 day period).

NARCOTICS

NARCOTICS: PIT OF DESPAIR (Film Distributors International, 2223 S. Olive, Los Angeles, California 90007), 25 minutes.

Designed to teach youngsters the perils of narcotics addiction. It shows how inexperienced young people are led to seek refuge in tobacco, alcohol, barbiturates. Then malignant companions masquerading as true friends, introduce marihuana and opiates.

Fair to good accuracy in technical data, effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students and lay public. Below average to average when compared with other similar films. Withdrawal scene considered excellent, but critics consider film to be "unbelievable" and a "hard sell approach."

Rent: West Allis Police Department, Waukesha County Sheriffs Department—(officer to accompany).

NARCOTICS: THE DECISION (Film Distributors International, 2223 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007), 30 minutes, \$265.00 color, \$145 black & white.

This film tells a dramatic story of a teen-age girl who is trapped into drug addiction. Not a pleasant film, but one that should have strong impact on high school students, it includes ugly scenes of needle administration of heroin and symptoms of withdrawal. Although some concepts in the film are no longer generally accepted—the inevitable progression from marihuana to heroin, and the idea that pushers always prey on unsuspecting youngsters—the total effect overcomes these inaccuracies. Rated best for Junior and Senior High School.

Rent: Distributor \$15.00.

NARCOTICS—WHY NOT (Charles Cahill and Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 3220, Hollywood, California 90028). (15 minutes) \$175.00 color—\$90.00 black and white.

Sixteen male and female residents of the California Rehabilitation Center relate how they were introduced to pills, glue, marihuana and heroin—what it was like—and the hopes they hold for the future.

Good technical accuracy, fair to good effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and fair to excellent dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students, teachers and lay public. Average to above average when compared with similar films. Interviews with addicts good, but too many covered in too brief a period.

Rent: Indiana University—\$7.00 (1 to 5 days) N.Y. Narcotic Addiction Control Comm.—(no charge in New York) Milwaukee Public Museum—\$1.00 (1 day).

NARCOTICS—THE INSIDE STORY (Charles Cahill and Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 3220, Hollywood, California 90028). 12 minutes

This film is designed to acquaint junior and senior high school students with the positive applications of narcotics and drugs when administered by doctors for medical purposes. The inside story is that experimenting with drugs and narcotics can seriously—even permanently—upset the central nervous system.

Poor to good accuracy to technical data, mixed reaction to effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students, but below average to average when compared with similar films. Main criticism is that film offers a superficial message and a poor classification of drugs of abuse.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$5.00 (1 to 5 days), Indiana University—\$5.00 (1 to 5 days).

SUBJECT: NARCOTICS (Narcotic Educational Foundation, 5055 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90027) 22 minutes.

Use: Health, C.A.; Med., C.A.; Nurs., C.A.; Soc. Work, C.A.; Sociol., C. Shows what narcotics are; methods in which they are administered; how they enter the country, and the processing they undergo; the narcotic addict and his effect upon society; the physical and psychological rehabilitation of an addict.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$3.50 (1 to 5 day basis).

NARCOTICS: A CHALLENGE (The Narcotic Educational Foundation of America, 5055 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90027). (24 minutes) \$275.00 color—\$140.00 black and white.

Narrated by Lowell Thomas, film provides basic information about narcotics and other drugs of abuse. The film challenges educators to combat student drug abuse by presenting young people with the facts about drug experimentation. Rated best for educators of junior and senior high school, college.

Rent: From above manufacturer—\$12.50/day color—\$7.50/day black and white.

THREE A 52-minute black and white film produced by John Sughrue, for the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

For adult community leadership. Highlights include: Case histories of three narcotic addicts. It shows addicts in a true perspective—as individuals who hide their fears behind drugs and who take drugs to avoid coping with painful realities.

Rent: N.Y. Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York).

H—STORY OF TEEN-AGE DRUG ADDICT (THE) 22 Min.

Use: Guid., C; Health, S; Sociol., C; Clubs, A. Presents the case history of a teen-age boy and his fight with drugs. Shows how he encounters drugs and becomes an addict, and how he solves his problem. Dramatizes the social as well as the health aspects of drug addiction. Restricted to carefully supervised presentations. Not to be used in general group situations. (YA)

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$4.00 (1 to 5 days).

HOOKED (Churchill Films, 662 North Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90059). 20 minutes, \$125.00.

This is a description of the experience of drug addiction told in the words of young (age 18-25) former addicts. They talk with amazing candor about what impelled them to become addicted, how it affected their relationship with others and their perception of themselves and the aversion and disgust with which they regard the experience in retrospect.

Fair to excellent rating on technical accuracy; good to excellent rating for effectiveness in reaching desired audience and in dramatic impact. Best for junior and senior high school students, but also useful for teachers and lay public. Average to above average when compared with other films. All characters in the film were reported to be excellent.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$4.50 (1 to 5 days)
Indiana University—\$6.00 (1 to 5 days)
New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York)
Milwaukee Public Museum—\$1.00 (1 day).

LSD

LSD-25 (Professional Arts, Inc., P.O. Box 8484, Universal City, California 91608). 27 minutes, \$275.00.

LSD-25 is a documentary designed to convey the facts about LSD to the growing audiences concerned about the drug scene and its impact upon youth.

Good to excellent technical accuracy and effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and excellent in dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students, college students, teachers and even for members of the health professions. Every critic rated it above average when compared with other films on same subject. The LSD "trip" and the "hippie" treatment center considered best scenes, but several thought film might be too technical for high school students.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$9.00 (1 to 5 days)
Indiana University—\$11.00 (1 to 5 days)
United States Department of Justice—(no charge)
N.Y. State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in state).

LSD (Audiovisual Branch, United States Navy, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.) 28 minutes.

A lecture-type film developed by the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Navy, which has received wide acclaim, even in the Congressional Record.

Good to excellent technical accuracy and effectiveness in reaching desired audience, but mixed reaction was given to dramatic effect. While many critics felt that the film is an excellent example of how one man can effectively cover a subject without props, others became bored with the lecture technique. Rated best for senior high school students and teachers; also rated above average when compared with other films on the same subject.

Rent: Glen Davis, Congressman—(no charge)

LSD: INSIGHT OR INSANITY (Revised) (Bailey Films, 6509 De Longpre Ave., Hollywood, California 90028). 28 minutes, \$300.00, (Short Version \$200).

This film documents the dangers in the unsupervised use of LSD, explains what medical science

knows of the physiologic actions of LSD and counteracts a few of the erroneous claims made for the use of LSD.

Good to excellent technical accuracy, effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students and college students and above average when compared with other films on same subject. Excellent soundtrack. Chromosome damage scene rated best; Russian roulette scene was most controversial. Rated best for junior and senior high school, college, adult.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$6.00 (1 to 5 days),
Indiana University—\$7.50 (1 to 5 days),
Milwaukee Public Museum (in city use only)—\$1.00 (1 day),
U.S. Dept. of Justice—(no charge).

LSD TRIP-OR TRAP? (Sid Davis Productions, 2429 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. 90405) 20 minutes, color \$240.00, black & white \$120.00, Rated best for Junior and Senior High School, College.

Concerns teen-age friends who disagree about LSD, with one seeking out facts in libraries, newspapers, hospitals, police stations, homes and other sources.

Rent: Wauwatosa Public Schools—(no charge),
Cudahy Police Dept., Waukesha Police Dept., Elm Grove Police Dept., Suburban Kiwanis Club.

LSD: LETTVIN VS. LEARY (Indiana University) 51 minutes, black & white \$210.00.

A debate about LSD and marihuana usage by advocate Timothy Leary, former Harvard psychology professor, and dissenter Jerome Lettvin, former practicing psychologist and now a physiology professor at MIT. To Leary, LSD is a sacrament. He defines a sacrament as something which enables one to penetrate the mysteries around us by changing the nervous system. He also warns that taking LSD is a gamble. Lettvin states that the visions are not worth the loss of the ability to make critical judgments.

Produced by NET—The Public Television Network.
Rent: Indiana University—\$11.25 (1 to 5 days)

PROFESSOR LETTVIN TUNED IN (Indiana University) 90 minutes, black & white \$325.00

Disengagement from society through drug use or other means is sagaciously challenged by Dr. Jerome Lettvin, MIT, before an audience of young people. Lettvin also answers their questions. He reminds his audience that, regardless of who is responsible for the world situation, the young people are going to inherit it and they will need their full intelligence, uncontaminated by any judgement destroyer, in order to deal with it competently. This film is a sequel to the NET film LSD: LETTVIN VS. LEARY.

Rent: Indiana University—\$17.00 (1 to 5 day basis)

LSD AND OTHER MANY SPLENDORED THINGS 60 minutes, black and white.

Deals with drug use and abuse information and misinformation.

Rent: WPS-Blue Shield—(no charge)

MIND BENDERS (National Medical Audiovisual Center, Chamblee, Georgia 30005). 26 minutes

Mind benders explores the potential therapeutic uses and the known hazards of LSD and other hallucinogens as well as some of the motivations and users of the drugs appear in this FDA documentary.

Excellent technically; good to excellent effectiveness in reaching desired audience; good to excellent dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students, college students, teachers and "learned" lay public. Well above average of films on similar subject. Many liked the dialogue with "users" best. Described as "most objective film on subject" but criticized for inclusion of "government propaganda."

Rent: From above mfg.—(no charge) United States Dept. of Justice—(no charge).

LSD: SPRING GROVE EXPERIMENT (McGraw-Hill) 54 minutes.

Use: Psych., C; Social Probs., C; Social Work, C. A; Sociology, C. Depicts the controlled scientific use of LSD with two patients at Spring Grove Hospital, Maryland. Relates that the use of LSD for treatment of mental disorders requires careful preparation and follow-up to determine effectiveness. Records the apparent improvement of patients six months following LSD treatment. (McGraw-Hill).

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$9.00 (1 to 5 day basis),
Indiana University—\$12.25 (1 to 5 day basis).

LSD GENERATION GAP: BEYOND LSD (Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025) 25 minutes, color, \$300.00.

This film is about the communication gap between two generations: teenagers and young adults on the one hand, and the generation of those over thirty—"the establishment." The teenagers' use of LSD and other drugs is only one of the symptoms of this communication gap. In this film, a group of parents desperately seek help in order to understand what has gone wrong in their relationships with their teenagers. J. Thomas Ungerleider, M.D., of the Neuropsychiatric Institute at U.C.L.A., discusses some of the problems. The film is an attempt to go "beyond LSD," to stimulate thought and motivate discussions among high school students, college students, teachers, and parents. A Paul Burnford Production. Rated best for Senior High School, college, Adult.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$11.00 (1 to 5 days)

REHABILITATION

HOUSE ON THE BEACH (Indiana University) 60 minutes, black & white, \$60.00 per year lease.

One of the new developments in the rehabilitation of drug addicts is the communal center approach at Synanon, (Santa Monica, California) which emphasizes self-help among volunteer addicts working and living together.

Produced by NET—The Public Television Network.
Rent: Indiana University—\$12.00 (1 to 5 days)

HOW TO KICK THE HABIT (1-1/2 hour), black and white.

About 3 teenagers who did.

Rent: WPS-Blue Shield—(no charge).

THE TRIP BACK (The News—Public Relations Dept., 220 E. 42nd St., N.Y. 10017) 28 minutes, color, \$175.00

This film deals with the life of Florrie Fisher, a woman of age 50, who has spent 23 years of her life addicted to drugs. Her story is not a pretty one, she tells you in her own words how she wasted away 23 years of her life, by being arrested 75 times, how she spent 17 years, 5 months and 29 days of these 23 years in various jails, until at age 46 she finally sought help at Synanon (a self-help organization). Florrie describes her life to a group of high school students in which she tells of her \$185.00 per day habit and how she reverted to prostitution and conning people out of money. Rated best for high school, college, adults.

Rent: West Allis Police Dept. (limited availability), Waukesha County Sheriffs' Dept.—officer to attend.

GENERAL

THE RIDDLE (Public Affairs, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506). 20 minutes, black & white

The camera follows actual glue-sniffers, cough medicine drinkers and heroin addicts into the alleys, tenements and physicians' offices where their candid comments and bewildered responses clearly show the hopelessness of their lives. By contrast, an account of a youth who resists the drug abuse crowd to land a job strikes a hopeful note.

Good technical accuracy, poor to good effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and fair to good dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students. Average when compared with similar films. Interview with physician good, but leaves impression that only slum areas are affected. Rated best for junior and senior high school, college.

Rent: From above manufacturer. U.S. Dept. of Justice—(no charge).

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (The Narcotic Educational Foundation of America, 5055 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles 27, California). 22 minutes, color \$235.00, black & white \$125.00.

This film vividly portrays the dangers from abuse of amphetamine and barbiturate drugs—accidents, physical dependence, ruined health, even death. A candid account by a female abuser dramatically and forcefully underscores the points made in the preceding vignettes. The potential relationship of heroin abuse and abuse of non-narcotic drugs is noted.

Rent: From above manufacturer—\$12.50/day, color—\$7.50/day, black and white.

THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR (Film Associates—11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., 90025). 81 minutes, black & white \$475.00.

This CBS Playhouse drama deals with the "generation gap" and the dual standards of morality set up by parents, for their children. The drug problem and its underlying causes are dramatically emphasized as escapes from the reality of the "middle class society." Rated best for senior high school, college, adult. Subject areas: Social studies, Family Living, Health, Civics, Senior Problems, Guidance. The film stars Lloyd Bridges, Kim Hunter, Phyllis Newman, and Fritz Weaver.

Rent: From above manufacturer—\$50.00/week, ROA Films (Milwaukee)—\$37.50/day.

RADIO TAPES "LSD and Other Many Splendored Things" (1 hour), "How to Kick the Habit," (1-1/2 hour), "Should You Keep Off (or On) The Grass?" (1 hour).

Rent: WPS-Blue Shield—(no charge).

FIGHT OR FLIGHT (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) 16 minutes.

Bureau of Narcotics on the uses of marijuana, LSD and "pills."

Good technical accuracy, but only fair dramatic impact and from fair to good effectiveness in reaching the desired audience. Rated best for junior and senior high school students. Average to above average when compared with other films on similar subjects. Candid interviews best, but narration considered by some to be overdone. The auto accident scene considered most controversial.

Rent: U.S. Dept. of Justice—(no charge), University of Wisconsin—\$5.00 (1 to 5 days), Brookfield Police Dept., Whitefish Bay Police Dept.

SEDUCTION OF THE INNOCENT (Sid Davis Productions, 2429 Ocean Park Boulevard, Santa Monica, California 90405). (10 minutes). \$120.00 color—\$60.00 black and white.

A short film dealing with an ever-increasing menace to our youth. It is a story of two young people, a boy and a girl, who, through a need to belong and a desire to go along with the group and its youthful zest to try something new, begin a one-way journey to self-destruction.

Fair to good accuracy of technical data, but widely mixed reactions to effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact; some felt that the film was poor in this respect, but others rated it excellent. Senior high school students were considered to be the best audience, along with college students. Scenes of the withdrawal effects good, but overall film considered to be over dramatic. Rated best for senior high school, college.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$2.00 (1 to 5 days) Indiana University—\$4.00 (1 to 5 days).

HIDE AND SEEK (Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press, 440 West 110th Street, New York, N.Y., 10025). (14 minutes) Sale—\$150.00 color.

This is a boy's personal story of his life as an addict. Starting with his initiation to drugs, the film follows his steady mental and physical deterioration. What clearly emerges is the boy's remorse, his insurmountable loneliness and extreme anguish. He talks constantly about the things he's lost through addiction.

Good technical accuracy, good effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and good dramatic effect. Rated best for junior and senior high school students, teachers and lay public. Average to above average when compared with other films. Effects of hard narcotics well portrayed, but sequence of scenes considered disconnected and too contrived. Rated best for junior and senior high school, college.

Rent: (Write above manufacturer).

THE WORLD OF PIRI THOMAS (Indiana University) 60 minutes, color \$420.00, black & white \$240.00.

Piri Thomas is a painter, ex-con, poet, and ex-junkie. He is also the author of the book, "Down These Mean Streets." In this film, Thomas takes the viewer on a tour of Spanish Harlem, where two-thirds of the 900,000 Puerto Ricans in the United States live. This is home for a "forgotten people" and a place where children tire of living because they see no hope for escaping ghetto life. Piri Thomas pleads for understanding of this life plagued by filth, narcotics, and crime which no people should have to endure. Subject and Level: Poverty; Social Problems; Sociology—Secondary; College; Adult.

Rent: Indiana University—\$18.00 color, \$13.00 black and white—(1 to 5 days).

CRIMINAL MAN A (Indiana University) 27 minutes, black & white.

For adult and professional audiences. Highlights include: Narration by Dr. Douglas M. Kelley, pro-

fessor of criminology, University of California; a presentation of the history of drug abuse; an analysis of the relationship between drug abuse and crime; and an examination of the pharmacology of often abused drugs.

Rent: N.Y. Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York.)

WAY OUT (Valley Forge Films, Inc., Chester Springs, Pennsylvania 19425). 105 minutes

A theatrical trip into the world of drug addiction. The principal roles are played by eight real life addicts who have kicked the heroin habit against impossible odds.

Good to excellent technical accuracy, fair to excellent rating in reaching the desired audience but generally excellent dramatic impact. Varied views on best audience. Average when compared with similar films. Outstanding photography and character acting, but too long for maximum attention to the subject of drug abuse.

THE SEEKERS (State of New York Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, Albany, N.Y. 12203). 30 minutes

A documentary on drug abuse prepared by the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

Fair to good technical data accuracy and fair to excellent effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic effect. Rated best for junior and senior high school students as well as for college students and teachers. Generally considered average when compared with similar films. Group interviews considered best, but film described as "short on message or theme" and as providing many "unrelated sequences."

Rent: N.Y. State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York).

THE ADDICTED (Association Films, Inc., 600 Grand Ave., Ridgefield, N.J. 07657). 50 minutes

A film in two parts on drug addiction. No critiques provided by viewers.

BENNIES AND GOOFBALLS (National Medical Audiovisual Center, Chamblee, Ga. 30005). 20 minutes

A special report by the Food and Drug Administration on abuse of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Excellent technical data, good effectiveness in reaching desired audience but poor dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students, teachers and public. Average rating when compared with other films. Criticized as being heavy on legal aspects.

Rent: United States Dept. of Justice—(no charge).

THE LOSERS (Carousel Films, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036). (31 minutes) \$145.00 black & white.

Produced and originally presented by WCBS-TV, New York, examines the prevalence of experimentation and the habitual use of chemical and drugs among youngsters from 12-21 years old. A clear presentation of the harmful effect of glue-sniffing, and the use of marihuana, stimulants, depressants and heroin.

Fair to good technical accuracy, effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students and for lay public. Generally considered to be average when compared with similar films. Interviews with addicts good, but film somewhat dated. Rated best for junior and senior high school.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$5.00 (1 to 5 days) New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York) Wauwatosa Police Dept.

FALSE FRIENDS (Sound Services, Limited, 269 Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W. 19, England). 10 minutes

Drug dependence is the subject of this color cartoon produced for WHO in London by G. Buckland-Smith of Interfilm in association with the Film Producer's Guild. The story is told in words and pictures.

Fair to good technical accuracy, but only fair effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and fair in dramatic impact. Rated best for public but only average when compared with other similar films. Techniques described as "interesting" and art as "unique" but generally not considered applicable for showing in U.S.A.

DRUGS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Churchill Films, 66 N. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90069). 18 minutes \$170.00

The film explains how drugs affect many different parts of the body by working indirectly on the nervous system. It is designed to reach children at an age before many of them, it is hoped, have begun to experiment with drugs.

Excellent technical accuracy, excellent effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and from good to excellent dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students, but also rated good for elementary school students, college students, teachers and the lay public. Above average when compared with other films. Described as being "good for science classes" and "will provoke discussion." Animation reported as excellent.

Rent: University of Wisconsin—\$5.50 (1 to 5 days), Indiana University—\$7.00 (1 to 5 days), U.S. Dept. of Justice—(no charge), N.Y. Narcotic Addiction Control Commission—(no charge in New York).

DRUG ADDICTION (Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, 38 West 32nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017). 22 min.

A film provided by the Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, New York City.

Fair to good technical accuracy, but poor effectiveness in reaching desired audience and poor dramatic impact.

DRIVING AND DRUGS (Audio Visual Department, GM Photographic, General Motors Building, 465 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48202) 15 minutes color, \$61.55

The purpose of this film is to make students aware of the facts relative to drug abuse and how it affects driving. The whole tone of the film is "leveling" with young people. It gives them the facts and leaves them to make their own decisions. Also, there is valuable information about drugs—whether the viewer drives or not. It is recommended for high school, college freshman, and adults. Cleared for television. Available on free short-term loan basis from Modern Talking Pictures, Inc. (offices in every major city), Chevrolet Motor Division Zone and Regional Offices, and General Motors Film Library, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan, 48202.

SPEED SCENE: THE PROBLEM OF AMPHETAMINE ABUSE (Baily-Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., 90025) 17 minutes, color, \$210.00

This film offers graphic evidence against use of amphetamines in any form for other than medical reasons. Psychological dependency on these drugs frequently leads to the use of other dangerous, addictive drugs such as heroin. The most malignant form of abuse is the repeated intravenous injection of high dosage amphetamine, one form of which is called "speed." In addition to the physical dangers of hepatitis, malnutrition, and even death, are the psychological problems inherent in the life style of the "speed" culture and the user's inability to deal with his environment. A Richard Scott Production. Rated best for junior and senior high school, college, adult.

ESCAPE TO NOWHERE (Professional Arts, Inc., P.O. Box 8484, Universal City, California 91608) 25 minutes, color, \$275.00.

A real life story of drug use told "like it is" by kids who use drugs but mostly told by DEBBIE whose ESCAPE drugs have been. "I never thought I'd wind up near heroin when I started with drugs—but now I'm not near it—I'm in it—and it's a let down."

Rental: \$27.50 (3 day period)

THE MAD CHEMIST (Professional Arts, Inc. P.O. Box 8484, Universal City, California 91608) 10 minutes, color, \$130.00.

There was a Mad Chemist looking for "Life's Happy Dream," who used every pill and drug on a monster named Eugene.

Rental: \$13.00 (3 day period)

ADDRESSES FOR DRUG FILM RENTALS

Brookfield Police Dept.
2000 N. Calhoun Rd.
Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005
Phone: 782-4190

Cudahy Police Dept.
5050 S. Lake Drive
Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110
Phone: 744-8220

Glen Davis, Congressman
7746 Menominee River Pkwy.
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213
Phone: 771-5780

Elm Grove Police Dept.
13600 Juneau Blvd.
Elm Grove, Wisconsin 53122
Phone: 786-4141

Film Associates
11559 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90025

Greendale Police Dept.
6609 Schoolway
Greendale, Wisconsin 53129
Phone: 421-2400

Indiana University
Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Milwaukee Public Museum
Audio-Visual Center
800 W. Wells
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
Phone: 271-6810

Narcotic Addiction Control
Commission
Executive Park South
Box 8114
Albany, N.Y. 12203

Suburban Kiwanis Club
Richard Hoelke
Phone: 837-0434

United States Dept. of Justice
Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs
205 W. Wacker Drive
Room 1700 Engineering Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The above sources are primarily for the greater Milwaukee area. Other sources exist in other areas.

402 Federal Building
110 South Fourth St.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept.
515 W. Moreland Blvd.
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
Phone: 542-6621

Waukesha Police Dept.
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
Phone: 542-6621

Wauwatosa Jaycees
—Tom Moore
7735 Harwood Ave.
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213

Wauwatosa Police Dept.
1501 Underwood Ave.
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213
Phone: 771-7400

Wauwatosa Public Schools
Mr. Howard Stone
1732 Wauwatosa Ave.
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213
Phone: 258-1880

West Allis Police Dept.
7310 W. National Ave.
West Allis, Wisconsin 53214
Phone: 476-1240

Whitefish Bay Police Dept.
801 E. Lexington Blvd.
Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin 53217
Phone: 962-8177

Wisconsin Dept. of Health
and Social Services
Division of Health Film Library
Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin
University Extension
Bureau of Audio-Visual Instr.
1327 University Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

WPS-Blue Shield
Youth On A Four-Day Trip
330 East Lakeside
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

**SOURCES OF
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Food and Drug Administration, 200 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20204. Attn: Consumers Inquiries.

International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc. 178 Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12210.

National Association of Retail Druggists, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, Post Office Box 19400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

National Institute of Mental Health, Public Inquiries Branch, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Committee on Narcotics, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

United States Public Health Service, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Additional information on narcotics and dangerous drugs may be obtained from the following sources. You can write directly to obtain listings of material and any costs that may be involved.

American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 344 Bloor Street West, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.

American Medical Association, Council on Mental Health, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

American Social Health Assn., 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019. Narcotics Advisory Committee, A.S.H.A.

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20537.

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Drugs	Pharmacologic Classification	Comments
Morphine (an opium derivative)	Central Nervous System Depressant	Morphine is the standard against which other narcotic analgesics are compared. Legally available by prescription only.
Heroin (a morphine derivative)	Depressant	Not legally available in United States. (Used medically in some countries for relief of pain.)
Codeine (an opium derivative)	Depressant	Preparations containing specified minimal amounts of codeine are classified as "exempt" narcotics and can be obtained without prescription in some states.
Paregoric (preparation containing opium)	Depressant	Paregoric is often boiled to concentrate narcotic content prior to injection. Classified as an exempt narcotic. In some states, may be obtained without prescription.
Meperidine (synthetic morphine-like drug)	Depressant	Shorter acting than morphine. Frequent dosing required. Withdrawal symptoms appear quickly. Prescription only.
Methadone (synthetic morphine-like drug)	Depressant	Longer acting than morphine. Withdrawal symptoms develop more slowly, are less intense and more prolonged. Prescription only.
Cocaine	Central Nervous System Stimulant	Although cocaine does not have the narcotic properties of morphine, it has been classified as a narcotic by law because its abuse potential necessitates the same stringent control measures.
Marihuana	Hallucinogen	From a legal control standpoint, marihuana is treated as a narcotic. It is almost never legally available in the United States.
Barbiturates (e.g., amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital)	Depressant	Prescription only. Original prescription expires after 6 months. Only 5 refills permitted within this period. Dependence generally occurs only with the use of high doses for a protracted period of time.
Amphetamine drugs (e.g., amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, methamphetamine—also known as desoxyephedrine)	Stimulant	Prescription only. Original prescription expires after 6 months. Only 5 refills permitted within this period.
LSD (also mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT)	Hallucinogen	Since 1966, LSD was brought under the control of Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. Control under one of the International Narcotics Conventions is being considered. Not legally available except for medical research.
Glue (also paint thinner, lighter fluid)	Depressant	Not legally available as commercial products, except that some states have laws forbidding the sale of glue to persons under 18.

DRUG ABUSE PRODUCTS REFERENCE CHART

Drugs	Pharmacologic Classification	Controls	Medical Use	Potential for Physical Dependence	Potential for Psychological Dependence	Tolerance	Possible Effects When Abused	How Taken When Abused	Comments
Morphine (an opium derivative)	Central Nervous System Depressant	Narcotic (Per Harrison Act, 1914)	To relieve pain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Drowsiness or stupor, pinpoint pupils	Orally or by injection	Morphine is the standard against which other narcotic analgesics are compared. Legally available on prescription only.
Heroin (a morphine derivative)	Depressant	Narcotic (Per Harrison Act, 1914)	To relieve pain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same as morphine	Sniffed or by injection	Not legally available in United States. Used medically in some countries for relief of pain.
Codeine (an opium derivative)	Depressant	Narcotic (Per Harrison Act, 1914)	To relieve pain and coughing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Drowsiness, pinpoint pupils	Orally (usually as cough syrup)	Preparations containing specified minimal amounts of codeine are classified as "exempt" narcotics and can be obtained without prescription in some states.
Paregoric (preparation containing opium)	Depressant	Narcotic (Per Harrison Act, 1914)	For sedation and to counteract diarrhea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same as morphine	Orally or by injection	Paregoric is often boiled to concentrate narcotic content prior to injection. Classified as an exempt narcotic. In some states, may be obtained without prescription.
Meperidine (synthetic morphine-like drug)	Depressant	Narcotic (Brought under Harrison Act in 1944)	To relieve pain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Similar to morphine, except that at higher doses, excitation, tremors and convulsions occur	Orally or by injection	Shorter acting than morphine. Frequent dosing required. Withdrawal symptoms appear quickly. Prescription only.
Methadone (synthetic morphine-like drug)	Depressant	Narcotic (A 1953 amendment to the Harrison Act brought drugs like methadone under control)	To relieve pain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same as morphine	Orally or by injection	Longer acting than morphine. Withdrawal symptoms develop more slowly, are less intense and more prolonged. Prescription only.
Cocaine	Central Nervous System Stimulant	Narcotic (Per Harrison Act, 1914)	Local anesthetic	No	Yes	No	Extreme excitation, tremors, hallucinations	Sniffed or by injection	Although cocaine does not have the narcotic properties of morphine, it has been classified as a narcotic by law because its abuse potential necessitates the same stringent control measures.
Marihuana	Hallucinogen	Narcotic (Per Marihuana Tax Act, 1937, plus subsequent restrictive legislation which covered marihuana and narcotics together)	None	No	Yes	No	Drowsiness or excitability, dilated pupils, talkativeness, laughter, hallucinations	Smoked or orally	From a legal control standpoint, marihuana is treated as a narcotic. It is almost never legally available in the United States.
Barbiturates (e.g., amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital)	Depressant	Controlled drug products (Per Drug Abuse Control Amendments, 1965)	For sedation, sleep-producing, epilepsy, high blood pressure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Drowsiness, staggering, slurred speech	Orally or by injection	Prescription only. Original prescription expires after 6 months. Only 5 refills permitted within this period. Dependence generally occurs only with the use of high doses for a protracted period of time.
Amphetamine drugs (e.g., amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, methamphetamine—also known as desoxyephedrine)	Stimulant	Controlled drug products (Per Drug Abuse Control Amendments, 1965. Methamphetamine added to list of controlled drugs in May, 1966.)	For mild depression, anti-appetite, narcolepsy	No	Yes	Yes	Excitation, dilated pupils, tremors, talkativeness, hallucinations	Orally or by injection	Prescription only. Original prescription expires after 6 months. Only 5 refills permitted within this period.
LSD (also mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT)	Hallucinogen	(Brought under Drug Abuse Control Amendments in September, 1966)	(Medical research only)	No	Yes	Yes	Excitation, hallucinations, rambling speech	Orally or by injection	In 1966, LSD was brought under the control of Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. Control under one of the International Narcotics Conventions is being considered. Not legally available except for medical research.
Glue (also paint thinner, lighter fluid)	Depressant	No Federal controls. Glue sales restricted in some states.	None	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Staggering, drowsiness slurred speech, stupor	Inhaled	Freely available as commercial products, except that some states have laws forbidding the sale of glue to persons under 18.

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