Selected Bibliography on Marijuana and LSD-type Drugs

David M. Israelstam

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/californialawreview

Recommended Citation
David M. Israelstam, Selected Bibliography on Marijuana and LSD-type Drugs, 56 Calif. L. Rev. 160 (1968).

Link to publisher version (DOI)
https://doi.org/10.15779/Z38ZF48

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the California Law Review at Berkeley Law Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in California Law Review by an authorized administrator of Berkeley Law Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact jcera@law.berkeley.edu.
INTRODUCTION

DAILY PAPERS, weekly magazines, and, increasingly, scientific literature proclaim the advent of marijuana and LSD-type drug use, warning of extreme hazards on the one hand and heralding remarkable benefits on the other. The evangelistic zeal of drug use proponents is rivaled only by the fervor of drug use suppressors. A nonexpert is hard put to evaluate available evidence intelligently because the psychological and scientific competence as well as the fanaticism is equal on both sides.

Although the effect of drug use should be objectively determinable, it stubbornly remains a matter of controversy. Its persistence as an open question must result not from the limits of scientific inquiry but from unintentional, or at least unconscious, bias at emotional, intellectual, and even perceptual levels. How else can one reconcile opposing conclusions reached by respectable and competent analysts on such matters as whether LSD causes chromosome breakage? New York and Oregon cytogenetic groups, for example, say it does, while the Donner Laboratory and University of California Medical Center in San Francisco find no evidence of such breakage in their studies of LSD use. Since the statistics on both sides seem airtight, it seems probable that in some way chromosome breaks at a raw data, observational level were unintentionally but mistakenly projected to be higher than or at control levels.

In some instances, however, the techniques of persuasion employed by a drug use advocate or opponent undermines the speaker’s claimed objectivity. For example, an attorney advisor for the United States Bureau of Narcotics addressing the National Student Association’s First National Conference on Student Drug Involvement on August 16, 1967, handed out an issues paper containing a subtle but significantly misleading reference.
The paper quotes the Egyptian government—citing to the highly respected pharmacology text by Goodman and Gilman—3—as saying:

"... the prepared product of [the] cannabis sativa plant, while having very little medical use, is capable of profoundly disturbing the brain cells and of inducing acts of violence, even murder; that it is in fact a thoroughly vicious and dangerous thing of no value whatever to humanity and deserving of nothing but the odium and contempt of civilized people." 4

In fact the above quotation from the Goodman and Gilman book is prefaced by these remarks of the authors: "Almost everyone in the United States is agreed that marijuana is a nuisance and that trafficking in it should be strictly suppressed by the adequately stringent laws now in force, but few in this country would entirely agree with the conclusion of the Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government that 'the prepared product ...'." 5 Young people may well come to doubt the word of an organization whose representatives employ such techniques. They may understandably say, "If we have been misled about the harmful effects of marijuana, how do we know we aren't being misled about LSD, methedrine, and heroin? We'll have to try them ourselves and see." 6

On the other hand, drug use proponents often imply that use of marijuana and LSD never leads to expressions of violence. Such a position unreasonably fails to recognize that drug use may trigger acts of violence by those predisposed to such behavior.6

Because few who study the use of marijuana and LSD-type drugs are unbiased, very little of the literature they have produced is genuinely im-

---

3 L. Goodman & A. Gilman, The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics (3d ed. 1965). The paper cited the book with a date of 1960 and without identifying the edition; the second edition was published in 1958 and contains the quotation referred to at the page (174) indicated by the paper. Haislip Paper, supra note 1, at 22 n.29.


6 "The influence of marijuana on the intellectual functions ... was studied in users and nonusers of the drug by Halpern (1944). ... Employing modern psychiatric techniques, an examination was made of the effects of marijuana on the emotional reactions and general personality structure in an adequately large group ... The findings were as follows: The basic personality structure of the individual is not changed by marijuana but some of the more superficial aspects of his behavior may show alteration. ... Thoughts or emotions totally alien to the individual are not aroused by the drug." Id. at 173, referring to articles by Florence Halpern entitled Psychological Aspects: Intellectual Functioning and Psychological Aspects: Emotional Reactions and General Personality Structure, both in Mayor's Committee on Marijuana, The Marijuana Problem in the City of New York: Sociological, Medical Psychological, and Pharmacological Studies 81, 107 (1944). See also L. Goodman & A. Gilman, supra note 4, at 173, 176.
partial. The following selected bibliography, drawn largely from bibliographies compiled by The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control and the Director of Drug Studies of the National Student Association, contains both prodrug use and antidrug use materials. Books and articles which appear in one bibliography but not in the other are designated accordingly.

I

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS


**BATTISTA, O., MENTAL DRUGS: CHEMISTRY'S CHALLENGE TO PSYCHOTHERAPY (Philadelphia: Chilton, 1960).


FADIMAN, J., HARLAN, W., MCKIM, R., MOGAR, R., & STOLAROFF, M., PSYCHEDELIC AGENTS IN CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING (San Francisco: The Institute for Psychedelic Research of San Francisco State College, 1965).


7 U.S. Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, Food & Drug Administration, Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, Hallucinogens—A Select Bibliography, May 1967 (Fact Sheet 8), and Bibliography of Selected Popular References on Hallucinogenic Drugs, May 1967 (Fact Sheet 9).

8 BACKGROUND PAPERS ON STUDENT DRUG INVOLVEMENT 159 (C. Hollander ed. 1967).

9 Materials appearing in the Hollander bibliography, supra note 7, but not in the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control's Fact Sheets, supra note 6, are designated by a single asterisk (*), while those appearing in the Fact Sheets but not in the Hollander bibliography are designated by a double asterisk (**) . Materials appearing in both bibliographies or in neither are not marked.


II

ARTICLES


**Dangerous LSD?**, 214 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, February, 1966, at 54.


Barron, Jarvik, & Bunnell, The Hallucinogenic Drugs, 210 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, April, 1964, at 29 [bibliography at 156].
**Bender, D-Lysergic Acid in the Treatment of the Biological Features of Childhood Schizophrenia, 27 Diseases of the Nervous System 43 (1966).**
**Bleibtreu, LSD and the Third Eye, Atlantic, Sept. 1966, at 64.**
**Brackman, Four Ways to Go: The End of the Trip, Esquire, Sept. 1966, at 126.**
**Buckley, The LSD Trigger: Crystal Palaces and Absolute Horror, New Republic, May 14, 1966, at 15.**
**Cheek, Osmond, Sarett, & Albahary, Observations Regarding the Use of LSD-25 in the Treatment of Alcoholism, 1 J. Psychopharmacology 56 (1966).**
**Cohen, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Side Effects and Complications, 130 J. Nervous and Mental Disease 30 (1960).**
Cohen, Suicide Following Morning Glory Seed Ingestion, 120 Am. J. Psychiatry 1024 (1964).
*Cohen & Ditman, Prolonged Adverse Reactions to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, 8 Archives Gen. Psychiatry 475 (1963).**
Cohen, Marinello, & Back, Chromosomal Damage in Human Leukocytes Induced by Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, 135 Science 1417 (1967).
**Fink, Cholinergic Mechanisms in Mental Illness: Anticholinergic Hallucinogens, 8 Recent Advances in Biological Psychiatry 115 (1965).**
**Fink, Simeon, Haque, & Perloff, Prolonged Adverse Reactions to LSD in Psychotic Subjects, 15 Archives Gen. Psychiatry 450 (1966).**
Frosch, Robbins, & Stern, Untoward Reactions to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) Resulting in Hospitalization, 273 N. Eng. J. Med. 1235 (1965).
Hein, Treatment of the Neurotic Patient, Resistant to the Usual Techniques of Psychotherapy, With Special Reference to LSD, 4 Topical Prob. Psychotherapy 50 (1963).
Hofmann, The Active Principles of the Seeds of Rivea Corymbosa and Ipomoea Violacea, 1 Psychedelics Rev. 302 (1964).**
**Hollister, Chemical Psychoses, 15 Annual Rev. of Medicine 203 (1964).**
**Hollister & Stjoberg, Clinical Syndromes and Biochemical Alterations Following Mescaline, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, Psilocybin and a Combination of the Three Psychotomimetic Drugs, 5 Comprehensive Psychiatry 170 (1964).**
**Ingram, Morning Glory Seed Reaction, 190 J.A.M.A. 1133 (1964)."
*Jenkins, Semantic Restraints and the Psychedelics, 22 Etc. 479 (1965).
*Leary, Interview, Playboy, Sept. 1966, at 93.
**Leuner, Effects of Psychotomimetic Drugs, 2 Int'l Psychiatric Clinic 961 (1965).
**Levine & Ludwig, Alterations in Consciousness Produced by Combinations of LSD, Hypnosis and Psychotherapy, 7 Psychopharmacologia 123 (1965).
McGlothlin, Hallucinogenic Drugs: A Perspective with Special Reference to Peyote and Cannabis, 6 Psychedelic Rev. 15 (1965).
McGlothlin, Cohen, & McGlothlin, Short-Term Effects of LSD on Anxiety, Attitudes and Performance, 139 J. Nervous Mental Disease 256 (1964).
Metzner, The Pharmacology of Psychedelic Drugs, 1: Chemical and Biochemical Aspects, 1 Psychedelic Rev. 69 (1963).
*Mogar, Search and Research with the Psychedelics, 22 Etc. 393 (1965).
**Pahnke & Richards, Implications of LSD and Experimental Mysticism, 5 J. Religion and Health 175 (1966).
Prince, LSD and Chromosomes, 9 Psychedelic Rev. 38 (1967).
**Rinkel, LSD: Problems Connected with Its Use, Misuse, and Abuse in the United States, 8 Recent Advances in Biological Psychiatry 103 (1965).
**Rosenthal, Persistent Hallucinosis Following Repeated Administration of Hallucinogenic Drugs, 121 Am. J. Psychiatry 238 (1964).**

**Rothlin, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide and Related Substances, 66 Annals N.Y. Acad. Sciences 688 (1957).**

**Savage & Stolaroff, Clarifying the Confusion Regarding LSD-25, 140 J. Nervous and Mental Disease 218 (1965).**

**Scher, Patterns and Profiles of Addiction and Drug Abuse, 15 Archives Gen. Psychiatry 539 (1966).**

**Schreiber & Herman, How to Use LSD, Science Digest, Aug. 1965, at 48.**

**Schultes, Hallucinogenic Plants of the New World, 1 Harv. Rev. 29 (1963).**

**Simmons, Leiken, Lovaas, Schaeffer & Perloff, Modification of Autistic Behavior with LSD-25, 122 Am. J. Psychiatry 1201 (1966).**


**Unger, LSD and Psychotherapy: A Bibliography of the English-Language Literature, 1 Psychedelic Rev. 442 (1964).**

**Unger, Mescaline, LSD, Psilocybin, and Personality Change, Psychiatry, May 1963, at 111.**


**Ungerleider, Fisher & Fuller, The Dangers of LSD: Analysis of Seven Months' Experience in a University Hospital's Psychiatric Service, 197 J.A.M.A. 389 (1966).**

**Wasson, Notes on the Present Status of Ololiuhqui and the Other Hallucinogens of Mexico, 1 Psychedelic Rev. 275 (1964).**