

VI LSD No.417 (§ 102a)
BOL (§ 91c)

M 500 block by BOL of
M 377 psychotic effect

EDITORIAL

Prisoners aid mental study in drug tests.

Scope Weekly 2, 1 (1957, No. 44).

This special article reviews a long-term study of hallucinogens in progress at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. The study is being conducted by Dr. C.C. Pfeiffer, who is assisted by F. Wilkinson, L. Bryan, C. Pinkle, E. DeMarr, H.L. Williams, H. Murphree, W. Ainsworth and R. Carter.

28 inmates are serving as volunteers. The average IQ is 114 and the men are in good physical, neurological and physiological condition. The men are given drugs (LSD and mescaline) once a week. 200 ~~ug~~ LSD evokes a full-blown "psychosis" lasting about 12 hours. As the subject keeps his intellectual grasp, he can tell the research worker when and how his feelings change. The course of drug action can thus be followed. Both LSD and mescaline affect the ANS by intensifying its normal activity to the point where experience is distorted. In contrast to the experiences of other investigators, many sub-

jects, especially those who go into paranoid states, appear to have auditory hallucinations. It is not unusual in a single session for the subject to experience various schizophrenic states in rapid succession - hebephrenia, catatonia, paranoia and mutism. Tolerance to mescaline and LSD develops rather quickly so that sessions more frequent than once a week are not practical.

One of the most effective antidotes to LSD is BOL. It is effective both prophylactically and therapeutically. It prevents brain cholinesterase from being inhibited.

The article also contains various photographs of volunteers under the influence of LSD or when reporting their feelings subsequently.

COMMENT: For other reports by this group of investigators see APFER and PFEIFFER, LSD No. 402, Report 96 II/6 and LSD No. 303, Report 93 II/6, MILLER et al., LSD No.303, Report 96 II/8, DeMARR et al., LSD No.351, Report 88 II/6.

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