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volatile state and is the one not infrequently implicated in violent or assualtive behavior. In contrast, several survey studies, where arrestees are interviewed concerning their drug use (that is, the spectrum of low-dose and high-dose use) indicate that amphetamine use per se is not specifically related to violent crimes (Blum, 1969; Eckerman, et al., 1971; Greene, et al., 1973; Tinklenberg, et al., 1974). Thus, it appears that the violent activity most frequently appears not with low or moderate doses of amphetamine, but with the chronic high dose stage of unstable and/or psychotic behavior. Often the amphetamine-induced paranoid ideation or emotional lability leads to the violent act or even overt homicide (Ellinwood, 1971b). Not infrequently, the amphetamine abuser committing homicide is attacking an imaginary assailant or persecutor created in his paranoid delusional thinking. The violent act may take place in a state of terror or panic, often secondary to misinterpretation of events or delusions. Perhaps equally important is the influence of amphetamines in creating: 1) impulsiveness or reactiveness, and 2) a lability of mood in which the user abruptly vacillates from a warm congeniality to fiercly hostile moods for the most trivial of reasons (Kramer, 1969; Ellinwood, 1971a). The drug subculture of amphetamine abuser, of course, is involved frequently in criminal activity in order to support drug use. The amphetamine abuser may suddenly panic and react violently while involved in an armed robbery. At times, this reaction is touched off by a bizarre feeling such as being suddenly and furiously angry because the storekeeper "smiled at me." In the study of amphetamine abusers committing homicide - which I carried out (Ellinwood, 1971a) seven of the thirteen subjects were acutely psychotic