

To the extent that the individual cannot solve his problems within the legitimate societal system for personal, economic, social, or cultural reasons, he may appear in some other system where he gets a drug that meets his needs. In the case of the narcotic addict, obviously, the long-term cost-benefit ratio is much too high and in fact leads to the destruction of otherwise potentially productive lives.

Concern over the use of drugs other than narcotics is highlighted by nationwide college surveys revealing that approximately 20 percent of college students, and more lately—we have reason to believe that this should be about 35 percent nationally—have used marihuana one or more times, and that roughly 8 percent have used LSD or other hallucinogenic drugs: data from one university show a dramatic rise in the use of marihuana—from 21 percent of students in 1967 to 57 percent currently, with a predicted level of 70 percent during 1969 and 1970—although most students included here use marihuana only once or twice, with only a small proportion being chronic users.

Senator NELSON. Who did the survey?

Dr. YOLLES. This was done under support from the National Institute of Mental Health by investigators on the west coast.

Senator NELSON. NIMH?

Dr. YOLLES. It was done by Dr. Blum on the west coast, supported by the National Institute of Mental Health.

The growing dependence on both sleeping pills and stimulants also poses an increasing threat to the Nation's health. The problem of drug abuse is increasingly apparent among children at the junior high school level and, because of the potency of "fads" in early adolescence, the problem begins to affect students in the upper grades of elementary school as well.

What standards of social behavior do we wish to maintain? We already have an example of broad social action and reaction to a drug in our experience in the United States with LSD.

Society was suddenly faced with a monster when a heretofore esoteric chemical became a social problem. Social decisions and public policy were made too late to forestall events of which we have not seen the last, since both social and public policies in this regard are still ambivalent.

With Hollister, who wrote in *Chemical Psychoses*, I can only regard the psychedelic drug movement as a new brand of anti-intellectualism.

Just as the ancients were fearful of the unknown mysteries of nature, many people today are fearful of the information explosion which is so difficult to understand and assimilate.

Fear of reality, known or unknown, has always been the major impetus for seeking escape through drugs. The prophets of the new drug cults are convinced that modern man needs to think less and feel more. Drug taking is a sensual, not an intellectual, experience. Indeed, the title of a recent psychedelic happening starring the cult's leader was appropriately titled "The Death of the Mind."

Psychedelic drugs are solvents of the logical, formal mind ordinarily used by intellectuals; and words and numbers are supplanted by random, unorganized, and often meaningless, images. As the prospective Christ of the cult has so aptly described it, LSD is a "powerful, non-