

[Student Name Redacted]
Professor Henebry
Rhetoric 102
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Mind-Altering Drugs: Annotated Bibliography

Bliss, Kitty. "LSD and Psychotherapy." *Contemporary Drug Problems* 15.4 (1988): 519-564.

In this scholarly journal, Kitty Bliss discusses and thoroughly explains the use of LSD in psychotherapy and psychedelic therapy during the 1950s and 1960s. She assumes readers have some background knowledge about this drug/era, but other than that she writes using easy and understandable language. She manages to be engaging and comprehensible while simultaneously remaining academic and complex. She addresses the ways LSD was used for therapy, how effective it was, and the understanding of this drug during that era. Unlike many other journals and sources on this topic, bliss offers some unique and thought-provoking opinions and ideas. For example, she wonders if the uses of LSD were limited by professional interests/biases and whether or not better uses could be discovered if there was not such little discussion about the drug and the history of it. Overall, this was the source I relied on most for a solid education about the use of LSD in therapy. It is rich, detailed, engaging, and intriguing. It causes readers to want to learn more about this subject.

Dyck, Erika. "Flashback: Psychiatric Experimentation with LSD in Historical Perspective." *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 50, no.7 (2005): 381-388.

Erika Dyck, a Canadian historian, examines the experimentation with LSD in the US as well as Canada (where CIA funded programs were held). Dyck gives a detailed history of LSD experimentation from when it first began. She offers insight to a side of LSD experimentation that for a long time was kept top secret by the US government. Dyck uses quotes from the personal reports of some of the participating psychiatrists that conducted these experiments. She offers readers a unique opinion by reevaluating using psychedelics in psychiatry and analyzing why perhaps many of these experiments failed and how experimentation with LSD became discredited. Dyck comes to the interesting and thought-provoking conclusion that there are still possible discoveries to be made in testing psychedelic drugs, but one must find a way to prove that his/her work is credible.

Herzberg, David L. *Happy Pills in America: From Miltown to Prozac*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009.

Like many other authors, David Herzberg focuses strictly on the impact of drugs in the 1960's. However, unlike other authors such as Jonnes and Knipe, Herzberg focuses on prescription drugs such as Valium rather than psychedelics. He assumes that readers have background knowledge about the popular mind-altering drugs from this era such as Marijuana and LSD, and building off of that he offers a deeper understanding into the world of prescription drugs and how they affect the average American household. By adopting this different viewpoint on drugs during the 1960s, Herzberg's accounts and information opens up an entire new world to the reader. Also, Herzberg reinforces his claims and makes his article interesting and captivating with facts and quotes from this decade. Herzberg's information is very useful and different from other sources because many authors who write books about this subject focus on illegal and psychedelic drugs such as heroin, LSD, and marijuana. They do not touch upon prescription pills, let alone the average American home like Herzberg does. Overall, Herzberg's book gives readers unique, interesting and useful insight into the world of prescription drugs in the 1960s.

Jonnes, Jill. *Hep-cats, Narcs, and Pipe Dreams: A History of America's Romance with Illegal Drugs*. New York, NY: Scribner, 1996.

In this book, Jill Jonnes covers a wide array of topics about the drug culture in the 1960s such as its beginning, its impact on society, as well as including key players and events. Jonnes relays information to the reader on the basis that he/she has prior knowledge that psychedelic drugs became popular during this decade. She discusses a large variety of aspects about the drug culture, providing quotes from key individuals such as Timothy Leary. Also, she backs up her claims with statistics that allow for a new understanding of how drugs affected the 1960s as a whole. This source is very useful because quotes are taken straight from people who were involved in the drug culture and psychedelic movement of this decade. Although the topics Jonnes covers are similar to the ones discussed in other sources, Jonne's viewpoint and information is unique because it covers the bigger picture of what happened while also providing detailed insight into subtopics of the drug culture of the 1960s.

Knipe, Ed. *Culture, Society, and Drugs: The Social Science Approach to Drug Use*. Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press, 1995.

In *Culture, Society, and Drugs*, Ed Knipe gives readers a deeper awareness of how poor people were involved in and affected by the drug culture in the 1960's. He builds off of and expands readers' previous knowledge of the rise of drugs during this decade by informing them about how some individuals behaved in response to these drugs. In addition, Knipe offers interesting information about how drug users viewed each other within the impoverished community. What's unique about Knipe's writing is that he informs readers about heroin, a drug that was frowned upon during the 60s and is not usually talked about in these kind of books. He also offers a different approach by studying lower class drug users instead of the usual middle class member of the counterculture. Knipe shares crucial information about how drugs affected this overlooked part of society. For example, he informs readers that within the underclass drug

culture, people viewed heroin users as icons, and considered those who used it to have praiseworthy qualities. Unlike several other sources that focus solely on LSD, Knipe focuses on the unique effects of marijuana on society. He shows how that people changed their entire philosophies just to be more closely associated with the drug, and how one drug can affect an entire society. Overall, Knipe offers many unique and interesting viewpoints and opinions that cause readers to think about this topic in a new way.

Mangini, Mariavittoria. "Treatment of Alcoholism Using Psychedelic Drugs: A Review of the Program of Research." *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 30, no. 4 (1998): 381-418.

In this journal, Mariavittoria Mangini gives readers a detailed history of the use of psychedelic drugs for therapy. She successfully teaches readers about alcoholism and the use of LSD in therapy and as a method to treat/cure addiction. Also, she includes a thorough understanding and analysis of the downfall of this drug. Her journal is useful because not only does it give readers a rough understanding of what happened, but it also offers intriguing examples of specific therapy reports and studies that really help put them in that decade. Although she discusses the common topic from the 1960s of using psychedelics for therapy, her piece is unique because it hones in on a specific kind of therapy and disease. In addition, it includes information about adverse effects, complications, and the downfall of LSD. Unlike many authors, Mangini manages to successfully discuss the positives and the negatives without being biased.

Miller, Timothy. *The Hippies and American Values*. 2nd ed. Tennessee: The University of Tennessee Press / Knoxville, 1991.

Timothy Miller gives a detailed account of the counterculture of the 1960s and what they truly believed and stood for. Miller examines hippies' ethics on dope, sex, rock-and-roll and community from all aspects. Like many large groups in society, not all hippies fell into the stereotypes that were associated with them. Miller uses "underground" newspapers to show readers the true beliefs behind a group that was widely misunderstood. When discussing the "ethics of dope" Miller uses statistical evidence from the time period to backup his claims that hippies were not simply all about tripping on acid. In addition, his pictures from the time period offer a visual illustration to go along with his narrative. Unlike most sources about the hippies and the 1960s, Miller causes readers to think about this decade in a new way by proving that the counterculture were more than just rebellious children and that they were truly motivated to start a movement and make change.

Oram, Matthew. "Efficacy and Enlightenment: LSD Psychotherapy and the Drug Amendments of 1962." *The History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 69, no. 2 (2014): 221-250.

Matthew Oram has a PhD in the history of medicine from the University of Sydney, Australia. His article focuses on the use of LSD in psychotherapy research, specifically how research changed after the Drug Amendments of 1962. These amendments changed the way that

experimental drugs could be tested and used by medical personnel. Oram argues that due to the unique therapeutic effects of LSD, psychiatrists struggled to design clinical trials that met these new scientific standards. Because of this, research slowed and eventually stopped as trials continued to fail due to their poor design. Over time, psychiatrists gave up and LSD fell under the image of a dangerous drug that was useless for medical purposes. Oram's article uses statistics and deeply describes the purpose and error behind clinical trials with LSD before and after the Drug Amendments of 1962.

Perry, Paul. *On the Bus: The Complete Guide to the Legendary Trip of Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters and the Birth of the Counterculture*. New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1996.

In this book, Paul Perry gives readers detailed insight into the experiments and adventures of Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters, the birth of the counterculture and the significant role they played in the 60s, and informative yet not overbearing background information about the history and rise of psychedelic drugs. He sheds new light on this topic by capturing the spirit of this decade through celebrating the Merry Pranksters and their crazy experiences along with the counterculture as a whole. In *On the Bus*, he includes a good balance of interesting historical analysis and fun and unique fragments including narratives by Kesey, interviews of counterculture members, and pictures of Kesey and other influential figures/events. His style and set up is very unique and refreshing, different from many other secondary sources. His book is widely known and used as a point of reference often for information about Kesey and his Merry Pranksters.

Siff, Steven. *Acid Hype: American News Media and the Psychedelic Experience*. Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 2015.

Steven Siff offers insight into LSD's historical journey through the eyes of the media. Siff gives readers a historical account of LSD from the start of its creation to its downfall and banning, much of which is caused by the excessive media hype it received. The endless attention that praised LSD as a treatment for mental illness by the media eventually gave way to moral panic as horror stories arose from use of the drug. The main focus of this book is the reactions of the media about LSD from its rise to end of the 60's, when the law was trying to ban the drug as recreational use became popular and it began defining the counterculture. Siff offers rich articles and descriptions of true events from the time period that fit flawlessly with his narrative. He focuses on specific magazines such as *Time* and *LIFE* as well as others that gave wide coverage of LSD and portrayed LSD as everything from a powerful medical agent, a gateway to the mind, and even a danger to society.

Wesson, Donald R. "Psychedelic Drugs, Hippie Counterculture, Speed and Phenobarbital Treatment Sedative-Hypnotic Dependence: A Journey to the Haight Ashbury in the Sixties." *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 43, no. 2 (April 2011): 153-164. *Academic Search Premier*, EBSCOhost (accessed February 21, 2016).

Donald R. Wesson, the author of this article revolves his claims around the drug culture within the 1960's, honing in on the topic of the hippies. While most people are aware that the hippies were a major icon of the drug culture in the 1960s, Wesson offers an extensive account of the hippies' progression throughout the decade from their migration to San Francisco to their decline at the end of the decade. Wesson's information on the hippies is very unique because it provides facts and traits about them that other authors do not. For example, preconceptions of the hippies include them being pacifists and anti-war, yet Wesson suggests that they weren't necessarily anti-war, just opposed to the fact that people were subject to the draft under "the establishment". Due to Wesson's account of the history of the hippy culture and their progression in the 1960s, he creates a scholarly article that sets itself apart from many other sources.