

RESEARCH AGENDA

Lsd

In December 1995, Drs. Yensen and Dryer received permission from the DEA to import LSD from Switzerland for their FDA-approved study.

IN 1996, MAPS MAY FINALLY BE ABLE to allocate funds to LSD research for some of the direct expenses involved in a fully-approved LSD research project. This is more likely in 1996 than ever before. In the middle of 1995, Richard Yensen, Ph.D. and Dr. Donna Dryer's Orenda Institute received a license from the DEA permitting Schedule I drugs to be administered to patients within their FDA-approved study into the use of LSD in the treatment of substance abuse. In mid-December 1995, Drs. Yensen and Dryer received permission from the DEA to import LSD from Switzerland for their FDA-approved study. They anticipate that they will receive Institu-

tional Review Board (IRB) approval for their project in early 1996, thereby becoming fully approved to begin their research.

In 1995, Dr. Rick Strassman obtained all the required approvals for a Phase I placebo-controlled double-blind dose-escalation LSD research protocol. However, he moved to Canada before he was able to start the study.

MAPS has a sum of \$1,500 that is restricted for the support of efforts to conduct LSD research. MAPS will work to raise additional sums after an LSD research project has actually begun. •

4-methyl aminorex

It may be that 4-methyl aminorex is the single most important drug for which research is not currently being attempted.

IN 1996, MAPS HAS BUDGETED \$10,000 to sponsor the first human subject study with 4-methyl aminorex, a Schedule I drug that has sometimes been referred to as "Euphoria." This little-known substance is not a drug with substantial therapeutic potential, rather it could be called an intellectual performance-enhancing drug.

4-methyl aminorex produces a very long-lasting experience of about sixteen hours that is characterized by an increase in attention and an enhanced ability to recall, analyze and process information. What distinguishes 4-methyl aminorex from other substances like caffeine and nicotine, which also have these effects though to a lesser degree, is its effect on emotions. The 4-methyl aminorex experience

resembles a low dose of MDMA in that it helps alleviate anxiety. 4-methyl aminorex enhances that aspect of intellectual work that questions, probes and explores the unknown. Some users are reporting that it helps remove "writer's block."

By virtue of its unique combination of intellectual and emotional effects, 4-methyl aminorex could enable researchers to study the subtle interplay between cognition, memory and emotion. 4-methyl aminorex may be the single most important drug for which research is not currently being attempted. MAPS' goal in 1996 is to locate a researcher interested in seeking FDA approval to conduct a small pilot study into its risks and benefits to begin the effort to obtain approval for research. •