

known fact" handbooks exist in Fayette county, it had had no evidence presented to it.
The grand jury also stated pres- (See Column 5, Back Page, This Section)

by wire service, as it is now known, to these handbooks."
As to playing of pinball machines by juveniles, on which the (See Column 1, Back Page, This Section)

the commitments should be very careful to see that the people who are committed are not committed through the desire of children or (See Column 2, Back Page, This Section)

and the gas would have done the trick—set fire flaming in the rear cargo hold."
Pinker said the San Diego-bound (Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Casebook Narcotics—I

The Cold Story: No Peace For The Addict —Haunted, Searching, Apart From Reality

These Are The Drugs That Taunt Him: Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Codeine And Others; Meaning Of 'Addiction' Is Changed To Complete About-Face

By Jack Lewyn

Narcotic addiction, psychological and pathological slavery, spins living into a peaceful picture of contentment until the fission generated by it erupts with the explosive force of starvation.

This is a conclusion written across the faces of weary men and women and carved, sometimes grotesquely, in the declining statures of careless souls.

Popular parlance in addiction circles calls them junkers, gowsters, boots-and-shoes, yen-shee-kwoi or gutter, these men and women who build their worlds atop foundations of powder and weed.

They are sick, physically and mentally. They dwell in a dimension which exists to them only as long as the particular narcotic in which they indulge levels its charge, and then they are empty, lost, lonely, confused in everyday reality and starved.

They are criminals because they violate narcotic laws, but research has shown that they pose no serious problem in criminology.

Narcotic addicts represent a minority element in American society, and experts on the subject conclude that this addiction itself is not responsible for any major trend in crime.

These experts, government doctors with the widest possible experience in the field of drug addiction, have studied it from every known angle and channeled their knowledge into curative and corrective methods.

They have compiled mountainous files of case histories of men and women tortured by the habit, and they have seen and worked with thousands of addicts who have moved through the portals of the U. S. Public Health Service's two narcotic hospitals, one here, and the other at Fort Worth, Texas.

The rate of loss ranges near 25 per cent of the total number of addicts subjected to it, either voluntarily or under penal decree. Many of the remainder eventually slide back into addiction until their bodies and minds are twisted to the final peace which habitual indulgence does hasten—death.

Heading the long, detailed list of addictive drugs are opium and its derivatives, called opiates, including morphine, heroin, codeine, dilaudid and metopon; cocaine, marijuana, methadon and merperdine, all under the control of the Harrison Narcotic act and similar acts.

Some Not Controlled

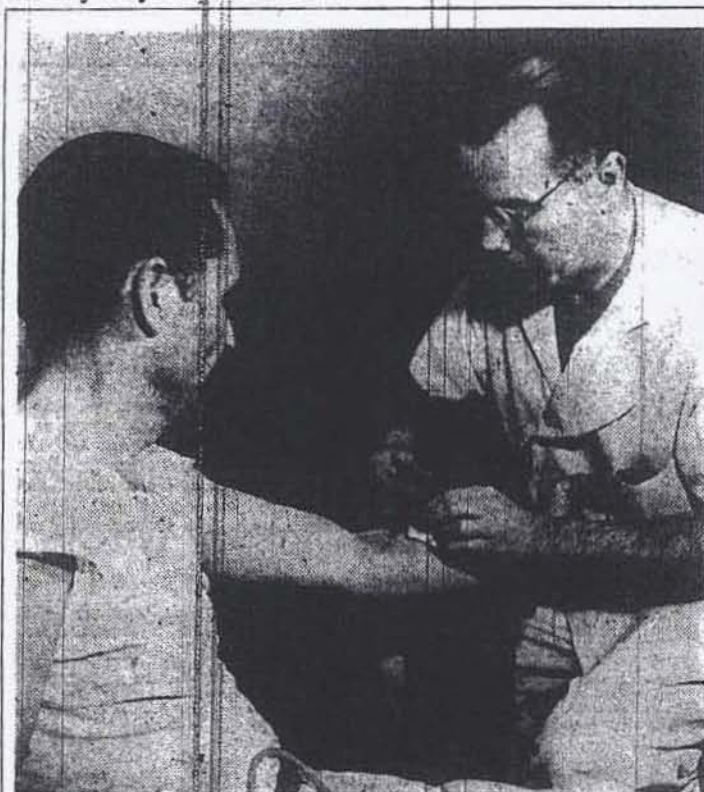
But there are other addictive drugs not under federal legal control. Yet the abuse of those without U. S. jurisdiction has been so widespread that the whole meaning of "addiction" has been changed to a complete about-face.

Barbiturates, bromides, alcohol, mescaline (peyote) and amphetamine are now recognized by world and national research councils as addictive drugs within the meaning of a new definition of addiction.

Abused, they, like true narcotics, mean danger and death to the addict and, apart from narcotics, a more pronounced threat to the welfare of all society.

'Chronic Intoxication'

Dr. Harris Isbell, director of the



Ed Miner (right), U. S. Public Health Service hospital, administers a shot of morphine.

research division of the Public Health Service hospital here, explains this meaning of addiction today:

"Addiction is a state of chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual or to society, produced by repeated administration of the drug. Its characteristics are a compulsion to continue

those drugs and increase the dose; the development of psychic, and sometimes, physical dependence; and the establishment of continuing administration and maintenance of the drug supply as an important motivation of the individual's existence."

Dr. Isbell was a staunch proponent of the change in the meaning

which theretofore had centered on the dependence of an addict on the drug and a characteristic illness after abrupt withdrawal.

Vogel Cites Figures

The medical officer in charge of the hospital, Dr. Victor H. Vogel, says recent estimates show about one true narcotic addict per 3,000 population, or a total of approximately 48,000 to 50,000, mostly men.

When the Harrison act handed the federal government the reins on addiction and illicit trade within its scope in 1914, he adds, there were 150,000 to 200,000 addicts, mostly women. In those days, narcotics could be purchased over-the-counter in drug stores.

Vigorous enforcement of the Harrison act and federal facilities for the treatment of addicts have been largely responsible for the reduction in addiction, Dr. Vogel asserts, adding:

"Without the preventive influence of legal control and the treatment of identified addicts, narcotic addiction would spread somewhat like the infectious diseases which are public health problems."

To the person and his family, narcotic addiction is a tragedy which often brings about complete ruin.

Compared with the problems arising from the abuse of barbiturates and alcohol, the medical officer says, narcotic addiction is not a great public health hazard.

Addict Categories Told

Emotionally immature persons comprise a majority of narcotic addict patients, and government studies show that they have never made a proper adaptation to living.

Many of the patients at the hospital here, Dr. Vogel notes, are former alcoholic addicts who found that narcotic drugs relieved their

(See Column 4, Back Page, This Section)

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Infirmiry

Page 1) pporting their s to say of in- unfavorable fore facilities

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for these differ- nts to be in the pital. The judges dle commitments reful to see that s committed are ough the desire arents to evade parents or chil-

self, the jury found the institution overcrowded, but the staff "doing a good job under very difficult circumstances."

After giving specific recommendations for new buildings and citing inadequacy of an infirmiry fire escape, the jury declared:

"We find that no evil exists at E stern State hospital which adequate appropriations of money would not correct."

Praise was given for work done by outside organizations in bringing recreation to the hospital.

The jury labeled the county infirmiry a "two story frame building which is a very poor and old structure."

"It was the opinion of the grand jury that if a fire started there would be no hope of saving the patients, many of whom are old, helpless, bedridden ladies."

Fire extinguishing equipment bore tags showing it had not been checked for efficiency in more than a year, and some of it not since May, 1948, the jury said.

County Fire Department Hit The jury said the building was a fire hazard because of its distance from the county fire station and pointed out that two of the three county fire rigs broke down en route to the recent Springhurst Club fire.

"In questioning the county fire chief," the jury related, "he stated that an investigation by his department had not been made at the county infirmiry in the past two years."

"We consider this to be inexcusable."

The jury asked a new building for the infirmiry "since much money is being appropriated and used elsewhere."

The children's home building is in a "deplorable condition," the jury said, and added:

"The city owns this property and the county hesitates to spend the money necessary for repairs. We recommend that the plans be expedited to build the children's home on the site purchased on Cisco road."

"We suggest that the authorities look into this situation and investigate the possibility of raising the money for building this home and also see if a larger appropriation might be allotted so that more needy children may be taken care of."

At Greendale, the jury said, the staff is doing a good job, some physical improvements are needed, but there is no segregation of first offenders from youths who are habitual delinquents. The jury said 41 per cent of the boys paroled are later returned to the institution.

Continuing, the report said: "It came to our attention that boys who had committed no offense at all but were born feeble-minded and unable to care for themselves were committed to the Houses of Reform where they are thrown into companionship with boys who are mentally capable but offenders of the law."

"These feeble-minded boys are exploited in various ways by these boys who are capable of knowing right from wrong and we wish to cite one specific case."

"A boy who is feeble-minded and a hopeless epileptic was committed to the reform school here from Pike county. As far as this grand jury is able to learn, there was no evidence that he had committed any crime whatsoever."

"This feeble-minded boy has been exploited by sex perverts and of necessity the boy is kept in the infirmiry under the influence of narcotics because of the lack of adequate medical care and lack of facilities."

In closing its report, the jury praised the assistance given it by County Attorney Paul Mansfield

Hanratty, the grand jury stenographer.

R. A. Sparks signed the report as foreman. Others on the jury were John L. Geran, Sam Papania, A. C. Payne, Robert Alverson, G. C. Leach, Horace Bryson, Robert W. Carroll, C. J. Carmine, Charles C. Boyd, Charles Bingham and Sterling McCloud.

Circus Teddy

(Continued From Page 1)

"crooked," and controlled by a magnet.

The whole transaction, Clay explained, involved a lot of "double talk" by Holman. Eventually, the attorney said, some sort of doubling up process was used and he would have had to put up \$4 for a chance to win about \$40.

"That's when I stopped," he said. Clay related that he and the teddy bear returned to the circus that night and that he talked with Holman, H. W. Rabon, Burlington, N. C., the man who had "won" \$10, and William Cowan, 48, Athens, Ga., assistant manager of the circus.

"I told them I had a teddy bear and wanted to sell it back to them for \$6. I didn't explain why," he related. There were no takers. Clay declared that when he talked with Cowan, the circus manager "implied that if I were hard up he might give me \$9."

On cross-examination, Clay—who also charged Holman with persuading him to gamble—admitted that the chance to win \$10 and later larger amounts might have helped "induce" him.

Clay declared that if he lost the money on a "plain, simple game of chance" he would have taken no action, but declared he felt the machine was unfair.

Rabon and Cowan—who also were charged with setting up and operating a game of chance—denied any connection with the concession, which was set up on space leased from the circus.

Rabon also denied the charge that he played the device as a "come on," and that he signaled to Holman when Clay returned to the circus grounds.

Holman admitted operating the concession as an employee, but denied that any money was bet there. Prizes, he said, consisted of horse clocks, teddy bears, large bears, and numerous lesser awards such as key chains, cigarette cases and the like.

Every spin won some sort of prize, he declared.

The hearing went swry a couple of times because of language barriers between Holman and attorneys in the case.

Scott Reed, defense attorney, was taken aback when Holman testified most of the prizes were "slum."

Reed finally learned that "slum" was circus talk for cheap-type prizes the "losers" win.

County Attorney Paul Mansfield, endeavoring to learn how many could play the game at once, and other details of its operation, asked: "And how do you take the customers?"

"We don't take our customers," Holman replied, obviously indignant at the aspersions.

The Cold Story

(Continued From Page 1)

inner emotional tension as did alcohol but did not produce the obvious signs of intoxication.

One group of addiction classifications includes persons with many kinds of neurotic disorders who take drugs to relieve whatever

symptoms they may have—anxiety, an obsession or compulsion and various emotional disorders.

The largest category consists of addiction-prone persons who ordinarily become addicted through contact with persons already addicted. Dr. Vogel says these addicts are generally emotionally undeveloped, hostile persons who take drugs merely for pleasure arising from the unconscious relief of inner tension.

There are several other minority groups of addiction categories, including cases where persons continued using drugs long after recovering from an illness for which they were treated, and another classification, borderline mental cases.

Three characteristics of narcotic habit-forming drugs which Dr. Vogel lists are:

1. Development of emotional or mental dependence on drugs.
2. A physical dependence is developed which leads to:
3. Withdrawal (or abstinence) illness, very serious.

Extensive studies show that a person cannot treat himself to feel "normal" by using any known narcotic drug because they all have some harmful effect when abused.

Virtual slavery to the drug, or drugs, is consequential. The addict is driven by a psychological and physical need. He becomes oblivious to all else, and topples down the social stairs, broken.

In opiate addiction, physical dependence demands satisfaction. If the supply is stopped, the addict becomes ill of cramps, pains, vomiting, diarrhea, sleeplessness and prostration. Unless treatment is rendered, death may result.

The wise, prescribed use of drugs is not dangerous. The reckless abuse is tragic. It's not the drugs; it's the people.

Officials Study

(Continued From Page 1)

ent anti-gambling laws are adequate to enable law-enforcement officers to stop gambling in Fayette county.

Mayor Mooney, in declaring he didn't vote to repeal the "old one," referred to a former ordinance which prohibited persons or firms from "knowingly" furnishing wire service for gambling purposes.

The mayor was the only member of the board of commissioners in office April, 1948, who did not vote to scrap the previous ordinance which was deemed ineffective by the other commissioners because, they said, it would be impossible to prove the service was "knowingly" furnished.

Saunier said he'd "have to talk with Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Bradley to see what kind of an ordinance could be drawn and how effective it could be." The commissioner said he didn't "know whether it would have to include the word 'knowingly,' but if it could be effective and 'properly drawn I think I could vote for it."

Commissioner Fred Fugazzi said he was "sure the board of commissioners will be happy to consider

any recommendation the grand jury made."

"But," he added, "if the laws are already on the books to handle those things, it seems to me they can be acted on." But he explained he could not commit himself to a vote on an ordinance until he knows more about it.

Asked if he contemplated directing the police department to tighten enforcement on existing laws, City Manager Harold R. Cheek said:

"I do not feel that I have enough information on the situation to make any comment now."

Commissioners O. A. Bakhaus and F. E. Faulkner were unavailable for comment.

Leach Is Given

(Continued From Page 1)

and Edward William Shelby, storehouse breaking; Isaac Sparks Jr., robbery and assault and battery; Ernest Golden, grand larceny; Billy Meade and William Friedley, grand larceny; Ernest Miller, carrying concealed weapon.

Theodore Arnold, detaining a woman and carrying a concealed weapon; Charles Head and William Earl Bolton, robbery; Wiley Collins, James William Maupin, Howard McDonald and George Dedman, continued; Wiley Collins assault and battery; James William Maupin, assault and battery; Howard McDonald, assault and battery.

James Martin, child desertion; Walter B. Moore, converting property; Aaron B. Pearce, carrying concealed weapon, William Thomas Reed and J. C. Fox, storehouse breaking; John F. Summers, murder; Carvis Gay, robbery; Charles Allen Leonard, storehouse breaking.

All-Stars Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP)—The College All-Stars defeated the Harlem Globetrotters, 61-52, before 7,800 tonight for their sixth victory in 16 games of the trans-continental basketball series.

Always in front after the first quarter, the All-Stars built up a 52-35 lead in the first three periods, then squelched the Globetrotters' late rally.

Funerals

James Hasty
Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday at Kerr Brothers funeral home for James Hasty, 83, carpenter, who died unexpectedly at his home, 1506 Cherry avenue, at 8:30 a. m. yes-

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