The Drug They Call Ecstasy

BY GAIL E. HUDSON

It may be the first chemical connection to have more people writing about it than using it.

Ecstasy. The Love Drug. Adam XTC. The high. Vitamin E. By any other name, MDMA—3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine—is the biggest drug sensation of the eighties, as a Vermont этомologist recently claimed. And the nation's newspapers, magazines, and television and radio stations agree. When Paul DuCharme gives it time, you know it's already been claimed by the media.

For the untutored, MDMA could roughly be described as an amphetamine derivative with recreational properties. Users say it creates euphoria, openness, acceptance of oneself and others, a willingness to 'be me, tell and hear the truth without fear.' Some say it's an intense psychedelics.

Unlike many of its chemical relatives, such as MDA and LSD, MDMA doesn't cause hallucinations. There are some physical sensations, however, including weakening of the knees, an occasional slight awareness of surfaces, tightening of muscles—especially the jaw—and a depletion of vitamin B.

It's not manufactured by any chemical companies so consumers can't find it in the drug stores. Instead, it's usually bought off a dealer who gets it from someone who makes it as a personal lab. MDMA costs about $50-$80 a gram, and about $15 a dose. You can snort it, swallow it in capsules, or mix it with your favorite beverage.

Love in the Streets

Across the nation MDMA use is escalating. In New York City, a recent article states a dealer's name and price list had Ecstasy on it along with cocaine, heroin and nickel bags of marijuana.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, there's a small MDMA culture arising where several groups of people are meeting in living rooms and doing the drug together—a '90s version of the seventies '出租 group'.

It makes sense that MDMA would begin to rise in power now. An outgrowth of the 'Me Generation,' MDMA epitomizes the US fascination with self-exploration and 'sharing' feelings.

In some ways it's a recreational drug.
THE DRUG THEY CALL ECSTASY

THE INNER POTENTIAL

"The inner potential..."

"They brought it themselves," begins the story of a drug user who has discovered a new way to experience the drug. The user, who has been addicted to MDMA for years, has found a new way to use it that he says is more effective and less harmful than previous methods. He has been experimenting with various techniques, including a new form of ingestion that he claims is more effective.

Another user, a psychologist who works with drug users, has also noticed changes in the way people are using MDMA. He says that people are finding new ways to use the drug that are less harmful and more effective.

"We're seeing a shift towards more mindful use," he says. "People are using it in a more intentional way, focusing on their own experience and using it for personal growth rather than just getting high."
MDMA and the Psychedelic Movement

By J.K. Stevens

In a rational world, the force over which we have the greatest control is our own consciousness. But in a world where people are suffering from anxiety or depression, or seeking ways to enhance their sense of well-being, the placebo effect can have a profound impact. To understand how this works, we need to look at the history of MDMA and its role in modern psychiatry.

Many of the early users of MDMA were members of the counterculture, and they used it in ceremonial settings to achieve a spiritual experience. Over time, however, MDMA became associated with recreational use, and its use became more widespread. In the 1980s, MDMA was banned, but its use continued in the underground drug market.

In the 1990s, MDMA began to be used by researchers in the field of psychiatry. It was found to be effective in treating a variety of conditions, including PTSD, depression, and anxiety. However, the use of MDMA in these settings was controversial, and it was not until the 2000s that it began to be studied in more controlled settings.

Today, MDMA is being studied as a potential treatment for a variety of conditions, including addiction, depression, and anxiety. The results of these studies have been promising, and there is growing interest in MDMA as a potential treatment for a variety of conditions.

The use of MDMA in medicine is still in its infancy, but it has the potential to revolutionize the way we think about mental health. With continued research, we may one day see MDMA being used to treat a wide range of conditions, including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and addiction.

In conclusion, MDMA is a fascinating and complex substance. Its history is marked by controversy and innovation, and it continues to be studied by researchers around the world. As we learn more about its effects, we may one day see it being used as an effective treatment for a variety of conditions.