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A few years ago, three bandits held up and robbed three diamond merchants traveling in a drawing room on one of the night trains of one of the large railroads operating south out of Chicago. Within twelve hours all three bandits were captured and all the loot, amounting to \$385,000 worth of diamonds recovered and returned to the owners. In another ten days, these three bandits were in the penitentiary.

The above are a few of the many cases where the promptness, tenacity, efficiency and stick-to-it-iveness got results for the railroad special agent, who never compromises with crime or criminals. If all police departments and law enforcement agencies were selected, educated, drilled and directed with the same care and efficiency that railroad special agents are, and entirely removed from political control and influence, it would be permissible to hope that in the near distant future, the people of the United States would be able to record as the Great Rameses the Third recorded over thirty-two centuries ago.²

"I made the land safe so that a lone woman could go on her way freely, and none would molest her. I rescued the humble from their oppressors. I made every man safe in his home. I preserved the lives of those who sought my courts of justice."

But alas, it is to be regretted that with our 2,000,000 statutory laws, our boasted civilization, modern enlightenment, education, culture and our alleged superiority over other people and other civilizations we can't truthfully say as old Rameses the Third said and recorded, because no woman can now freely go about at all times without fear of molestation. No man can truthfully be said to be safe in his home at all times, and it is not always safe to appear in court to prosecute or to be a witness against the modern gangster. A sad commentary upon the wisdom of our law makers and their law enforcement machinery!

MARIHUANA

M. H. HAYES¹ AND L. E. BOWERY²

DESCRIPTION

Marihuana is referred to by Brundage's Toxicology as a drug the use of which results in "a sense of exhilaration; pleasureable in-

²I quote from the work of John H. Wigmore, Northwestern University School of Law, entitled "A Panorama of the World's Legal Systems," Chap I.

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toxication; peculiar prolongation of time; sense of double consciousness followed by drowsiness; anaesthesia; loss of power, particularly of the lower extremities; pupils dilated; pulse rapid; respiration slow; *may cause increased sexual desires*; catalepsy; sometimes convulsions". It is known most generally in the United States by the Mexican name, "Marihuana", because it was introduced into this country by Mexicans. Botanical names given to the three principal divisions of this particular plant family, determined by the locality in which the different species appear, are: *Cannabis Americana*, peculiar to the new world, often known as American Hemp, and locally designated by such names as "Grifo", "Mari", "Moota", "Muggles", "Mary Warner" (this name is probably arrived at because the purchaser is unable to pronounce correctly the Mexican name "Marihuana") and sometimes simply referred to as "The Weed"; *Cannabis Indica* or true Indian Hemp, found in the Near and Far East, and most generally known in this part of the world as "Haschisch", "Ganga", "Ganza", "Cherrus", "Charas", "Bhang", and "Siddhi"; and finally *Cannabis Sativa*, the species grown in Africa and known locally as "Dagga".

These plants, while bearing several names, are all members of the genus *Cannabis* and are closely related, the differences between them being of no more importance than in as many varieties in apples.

The effective agent is a resinous oil which is found in varying amounts in the three species, and consequently gives rise to the assertion by addicts that some species are more potent than others. *Cannabis Indica* or *Americana* is one of the oldest known drugs. Back in the days of Omar Khayyam lived Hassanben-Sabah, the "Old Man of the Mountain", ruler, through the power of the drug, over thousands of fanatic brigands and murderers. His band was called the "Hashshasin", or hasheesh eaters. It was from this secret order of murderers that the word "assassin" came into being.

Under the influence of the drug the devotees imagined that in the sacred mountain there was a beautiful, vast city, in the holiest place of which lived the Old Man. His orders they executed in blind obedience. The drug they used was derived from Indian Hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. Hashish is the Arabic, Bhang or Gunjah is the Indian term. Translated, these words mean "The Increaser of Pleasure", "Cementer of Friendship", "Laugh Mover". It is the American variety, similar in general appearance and effects, that thrives in Kansas.

Of the entire plant, the part harvested consists of the upper

leaves and flower bracts of the female plant, because the glands of these portions secrete a resin or gum that contains the alkaloid desired. This is prepared for the traffic in the United States and Mexico by drying and curing, and by the addict for actual smoking by pulverizing it in his hand to facilitate rolling in a cigarette. Cured leaves resemble dried alfalfa. When burned, Marihuana has a distinctive and unmistakably pungent odor, which is highly offensive to the non-smoker.

Cultivation

While this plant is a native of the Torrid Zone, its cultivation has been taken up throughout the United States and it is, at the present time, to be found in practically every state in the Union—in fact wherever Mexicans are located. So far north and east of its natural habitat has the weed spread under cultivation, that the New York City Narcotic Forces have discovered patches of it which were grown within the city limits. Again the Mexican influence is shown, the supply being found near the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, in the Borough of Queens, where Mexicans are employed.

Effects

In general, the effects of Marihuana upon the smoker may be divided into three stages, of which the first and briefest is customarily a violent fit of coughing, which is due to the irritant effect of the smoke on the bronchial mucous membrane. This stage soon passes and gives way to the second, which is in general that of exhilaration. During this period the drug affects the higher nervous centers, diminishing fatigue and fear and inducing a feeling of great well-being, exhilaration and strength. The barrier of control over the emotions is lowered and the smoker may commence to boast, shout or dance. Any contradictions or restraint now offered may excite a state of frenzy leading to actions of uncontrollable violence, or even murder. As one example in this connection, Joseph F. Taylor, the Chief of Detectives of the Los Angeles Police Department, says: "In the past we have had officers of this department shot and killed by Marihuana addicts and have traced the act of murder directly to the influence of Marihuana, with no other motive. Numerous assaults have been made upon officers and citizens with intent to kill by Marihuana addicts which were directly traceable to the influence of Marihuana".

Further, The Tulsa Tribune of June 11, 1930, carried the following article under an El Paso, Texas, date line, "Four men, including a deputy sheriff, were seriously injured last night by a Marihuana-crazed Mexican before the bullets of another officer killed him, as he charged this officer with a knife. The Mexican, Gregorio Salas, thirty, died after being shot through the body and both legs. H. S. Palmer, the deputy sheriff, was badly cut on the nose by a rock thrown by the Mexican."

For brevity, only these two examples of a vast number of similar cases are mentioned. During this stage, which may last from one to three or four hours, the sensation of exhilaration may lead to feats of great strength and endurance, during which no fatigue is felt. Police officials state that criminals often prime themselves with Marihuana before starting on an enterprise, for they lose all sense of fear and are prepared to take any risk. Recently, it has been brought to the attention of the police that members of dance-hall orchestras also use it as a stimulant. In some, this stage takes the form of hallucinations of sight and hearing; smokers will describe "beautiful sights or moving pictures, or trees, or people dancing or running, surrounded by beautiful colors". Others say that they hear musical voices or delightful sounds. The subjects of these hallucinations usually sit or decline dreamily smoking, or meditatively gazing into vacancy, while their sensations are pleasantly stimulated.

During this stage, sexual desires are stimulated and may lead to unnatural acts, such as indecent exposure and rape.

The Chicago Herald-Examiner, under date of October 24, 1926, carried the following: "A Kansas hasheesh eater thinks he is a white elephant. Six months ago they found him strolling along a road, a few miles out of Topeka. He was naked, his clothing strewn along the highway for a mile. He was not violently insane, but crazy—said he was an elephant and acted as much like one as his limited physique would let him. Marihuana did it."

The third and final stage is that of depression. This inevitably follows the previous excitement and may be accompanied by numbness and a staggering gait. It always ends in profound sleep.

It is impossible to fix a definite time in which one becomes an addict, due to such varying individual factors as the amount smoked, the method used in smoking, the quality of the substance smoked and the physical and mental make-up of the individual. After the chronic use of Marihuana "Canabinomania" develops, which in many persons, especially if psychopathic, leads to a loss of mental activity,

accompanied by general dullness and indolence, like that of chronic alcoholics or opium eaters. With smokers whether constant or infrequent, each experience aids in the destruction of brain tissues and nerve centers, and does irreparable damage. If continued, the inevitable result is insanity, which those familiar with it describe as absolutely incurable, and, without exception ending in death. Statistics show that from seventeen to twenty per cent of all males admitted to mental hospitals and asylums in India have become insane through the use of this drug.

The importance of stamping out this form of addiction cannot be over emphasized, when it is remembered that the danger to society is as great from him who takes his first smoke as it is from the addict, because of his changed mental attitude while in the second stage of intoxication produced by this drug.

Expressions

The gravity of the situation and the absolute necessity for action has been widely recognized by all intelligent individuals who have come into contact with the problem. The following are a few examples:

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman of the State of New York recently called the attention of the International Narcotic Educational Association to the growing menace of Marihuana. In a report, he pleaded for uniform state laws on the entire narcotic problem, and said, "Include the drug Cannabis Indica, Cannabis Sativa, or Cannabis Americana, among the prohibited drugs, under the same restrictions as cocaine. Its use is spreading through many of our large cities and in some sections of the country through smaller cities and communities as well. At first it gives a feeling of exhalation and physical power, but if continued it leads to insanity. Less than one-half of the states include this drug in their laws. It grows wild in the Southwest and its strength increases by cultivation."

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, member of the International Narcotic Commission, and a renowned Spanish-American War hero, states: "The drug can be grown anywhere and when smoked in small quantities produces a feeling of physical exhilaration. In excess, however, it motivates the most atrocious acts".

Dr. Oscar Bowling, President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, following the difficulties resulting from the use of the drug in that state, published a warning to parents, guardians and teachers of children against this menace.

Mr. A. H. King, former Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy, in reply to a letter, stated: "I believe it should be added to the list of narcotics in all narcotic laws. This would control the sale and use, and also the growth."

Mr. Joseph F. Taylor, Chief of Detectives of the Department of Police in the City of Los Angeles, states: "We have found from long experience and dealing with this type of criminal that Marihuana is probably the most dangerous of all our narcotic drugs. Our Los Angeles Police Narcotic Squad makes an average of about 50 arrests a month of peddlers and users of Marihuana".

Mr. Chas. H. Almond, Special Agent of one of our railroads, who deals with the Mexicans employed by his line, has spent twenty-two years in Mexico. He sponsored and lobbied for the present Marihuana law, and is an authority on that subject. He states that from his experience and observation of users of various narcotic drugs, it is his opinion that Marihuana constitutes the greatest menace of all. He is alarmed at its rapidly spreading use by young white people, and is a strong advocate of the enactment of the laws providing penitentiary sentences for its sale and use. His observations are based on actual happenings within his territory, which extends from Chicago to the southern border of Oklahoma.

Guy C. Rexroad, Assistant Superintendent of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, at Hutchinson, Kansas, states that for some time past his institution has been experiencing a great deal of difficulty with Marihuana; that its presence within the walls was discovered entirely by accident, during an investigation of a theft of supplies which were being traded to Mexicans for the weed; that it constitutes a serious menace, and that he is strongly in favor of strengthening the laws to make its cultivation, possession, or sale a felony.

The Mayor of Boise, Idaho, is quoted as follows: "The Mexican beet-field workers have introduced a new problem—the smoking in cigarettes and pipes, of Marihuana or Grifo. Its use is as demoralizing as the use of other narcotics, and Idaho has no law to cope with the use and spread of this dangerous drug".

Control

Exactly how long it has been since Marihuana was introduced into the United States from Mexico it is impossible to say, but its use, so long as it was confined to Mexicans themselves, was not generally noticed. As an issue of importance, it was first called to

public attention about 1925, when it spread to native whites. Since that time it has been a menace of increasing importance and one against which the battle has just begun.

By 1927, the menace of the drug was recognized by the Kansas State Legislature, which enacted House Bill No. 41, intended to stamp out the cultivation, sale, and use of the product. Since the enactment of this law, which made the violation of any of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum penalty of \$500.00 fine and six months imprisonment in the County jail, on any one count, an effort has been made by Peace Officers of the state to stamp it out, but unsuccessfully, due to the insufficiency of the penalties provided. It has been impossible to punish women offenders under this law, as a Kansas Statute prohibits their imprisonment under sentence in county jails, and judges are very hesitant to send them to the Industrial Farm at Lansing on misdemeanor counts. Men convicted and sentenced to the County jail are customarily released on judicial parole before they have served any substantial portion of their sentences, due to the constant pressure for such action exerted upon the judges by social workers, and the customary existence of large dependent families. Conditions can be remedied only by providing penitentiary sentences, where release would be subject to the impartial and unsentimental actions of the parole board.

The need for stricter legislation is felt because of the rapid increase in the use of the drug, particularly by minors, to whom it is introduced through the medium of the cigarette, commonly called "Muggles". Marihuana cigarettes are often placed in packages with real cigarettes in an effort to spread their use, and equally frequent is the practice of peddlers in giving away initial supplies. It has been stated by persons who are admittedly habitual users, that children of peddlers are selling the weed at the schools which they attend, one specific report being that the daughters of a peddler then in the County jail were selling it at an intermediate school and a business college.

In recent years the use of Marihuana has spread beyond the Mexican circle, until today the Mexican users are far out-numbered by the whites. A press dispatch of November 7, 1926, based on an inquiry made in New Orleans, stated that at least two hundred school children under fourteen years of age were, at that time, addicted to the habit in that city.

In Wichita, investigations have shown that its use has become rather widespread among the students in the intermediate and high

schools, and is by no means unknown on the university campuses. The percentage of student addicts is not as large as might be expected. This is explained by case studies which indicate that loss of the power of concentration is so great and so rapid that the habitual smoker is soon compelled to drop out of school. Two competent witnesses testifying for the investigation (for obvious reasons their names are withheld) cited numerous instances in which they have seen persons, known to them to be students, ranging from intermediate schools to colleges, visit establishments where it is positively known that the weed is sold. No denial can be made of the fact that Marihuana smoking is at present a common practice among the young people of the city, and that it is constantly becoming more prevalent. Due to its relatively recent introduction into this territory, habitual smoking is at present almost exclusively confined to young persons among the white people. It is interesting to note that the habit has recently spread among the negroes and that they are known to be trafficking in it.

Officers have stated that youths are using Marihuana in place of liquor, due to its lower cost. There is obtainable a twenty-five cent package sufficient for about four cigarettes, which will produce a form of intoxication greater than that obtained from a pint of whiskey, which would cost from one dollar to one dollar and a half. A further reason for its use in preference to liquor is that it is easier to escape the detection of its use by parents, due to the absence of odor.

On August 24, 1929, the Kansas City Kansan carried a dispatch concerning the discovery by Wichita Police of the prevalence of Marihuana parties held by young boys and girls at roadhouses near this city. As long ago as November 12, 1928, the Kansas City Star disclosed its use in the Kansas City high schools, and in the University of Kansas. It is known to be rapidly spreading to the north among school children, as was forcibly brought out in an episode in Chicago on the 11th of June, 1932, when the Chicago Daily News reported police seizure of forty thousand cigarettes and one hundred and fifty pounds in bulk, with a total value of \$4,000.00. This was intended for sale to children in the Austin, Hyde Park, and McKinley schools in that city, a profitable trade among these pupils having been worked up. In still another instance the Tulsa Tribune on September 10, 1929, describing the arrest of D. N. Niditis, a Mexican hot-tamale salesman, said that his home at 1019 E. Archer street, in that city, was a veritable dope den for young boys and girls of high

school age, as well as others who have been known to go there to obtain the drugged cigarette.

The rapid spread of this habit among young people throughout the country and the inability of officers and courts to stamp it out under present inadequate laws, together with the damage both to the individual and to society resulting from its use, makes it imperative that some action be taken, and that expeditiously.

Laws

For guidance in making recommendations, an inquiry was conducted among those states most immediately confronted with this problem, in an effort to determine the extent to which their laws covered Marihuana. Those replying are as follows:

Washington—Felony, with provisions to confiscate the carrier of same.

California—Felony, with provisions to confiscate the carrier of same.

Idaho—No law.

Louisiana—Misdemeanor—with an additional section known as section 5, that "no court shall have the power or authority to suspend the sentence of any person or persons convicted under the provisions of this act."

This law provides a maximum penalty of \$1,000.00 fine and imprisonment in the parish jail for twelve months.

Mississippi—Misdemeanor law.

Texas—Felony, with provisions providing for the confiscation of the carriers of same.

Wisconsin—No law.

No replies have been received to date from the following:

Union of South Africa.

New Mexico.

Rhode Island.

North Carolina.

Viceroy of India.

Recommendation

Recognizing the gravity of the situation and the necessity for change in existing conditions, in order that peace officers and courts may be able to cope with the problem, this committee recommends that the State Legislature of Kansas be asked, at its next session, to

amend Chapter 241 of the Session Laws of 1927, to include Marihuana in its various forms. This chapter, which deals with prohibited narcotics, would, if Marihuana were included in its scope, provide felony penalties for violation.

CASE STUDIES

1

A has a police record of eight arrests, including Marihuana in possession, over a period of three years. His mother, when interviewed, stated that A first became addicted to the use of Marihuana about three or four years ago, while a student at an intermediate school. According to her he was started on this habit by his associates, B, C, and D. He was, she claims, off the weed for some time, but has been back on it continuously for three years and she finds crumbs of Marihuana in his pockets. Mrs. A says that A is mean and abusive toward her; that he refuses to work and "is absolutely no good." She says that he is losing his mind; that he has no will power and associates with other boys of like nature. She cannot account for the source of the money with which he purchases the drug, but says that he used to steal small articles and sell them in order to buy Marihuana. His brother, who is a reported "weed head", tried to alibi for A by saying that he got other boys to buy Marihuana and then required them to give him some (another proof of this method of procuring new devotees).

In an interview with A, he admitted that he had been an addict, but claimed, however, that he was now off the weed (from his talk, actions, and appearance it was the opinion of the investigator that he was at the time of this conversation under its influence). A claimed that Marihuana was the cause of his leaving school and getting into trouble with the police. According to his story, after a boy uses it for a while he becomes unable to concentrate and study, and consequently has to drop from his classes. A, who is sixteen years old and quite large for his age, admitted that the boys his mother accused of making him an addict were responsible.

When questioned as to the effect of the drug, he replied, "when I was deprived of this weed I experienced great mental and physical pain, was very nervous, grouchy, and wouldn't try to get along with anyone". When questioned as to his sensations while under its influence, he replied, "I hardly know how to explain it to you, but it was just like going to a big party, and having a wonderful time for

two to three hours, and waking up to find that you were still at home sitting in your chair". He said that he had great thoughts, and was unable to concentrate on any one thing. This stage was followed by the period of depression which, however, was staved off by the use of another cigarette. He said further, in this connection, that the effect is determined largely by the manner in which the drug is smoked—a frequent assertion by its users.

A said that care must be exercised in making purchases, as the peddlers will frequently sell an inferior grade, the test of quality being to work up a small bit in the palm of the hand. A strong odor is produced only by Marihuana of a good grade. On being questioned he admitted that he had purchased the weed from Francisco Briceno (who is now in jail for its sale). He also purchased it from the Raigosa family. The Raigosa woman was arrested recently and is now out on parole from the State Court. A said that the Briceno girls sell the weed at the schools where they are students. A gave the names of thirteen habitual users and said that there were many more, principally between the ages of fifteen and twenty-three, whose names he failed to give.

Investigator's note: This boy appears to be fast approaching the stage known as "Cannabinomania". His actions are faulty; he has a hard time staying on one subject and his every move shows the effect of the drug.

2

B, with a police record of eight arrests, was referred to by Mrs. A as an addict, and as one influential in getting her son A, to start the use of Marihuana. It was impossible to locate this boy for further investigation.

3

C, with a police record of four arrests, ranging from auto theft to murder, and a brother of B, was also referred to by Mrs. A as an addict, and as an influence over her son when he acquired the habit. Their association was during attendance at intermediate school. C was killed by a Peace Officer during a hold-up.

4

E, nineteen years old, and twice accused of petit larceny, is admitted by his parents to be a smoker. They said that the first time

that they ever had Marihuana brought to their attention was when E, returned home about six months ago after having been out with A. E, told his parents that he met this boy and they rode around in a car belonging to A's mother. A had some liquor and they took several drinks, going later, at A's suggestion, to the Mexican colony and purchasing some Murihuana, which they smoked. E, became unconscious, to awake the next morning on the back porch at the A home, with one shoe and part of his clothing gone. A was in a similar stupor. Mrs. E reported that for three days after his return he was in the depressed stage, and was irritable, pale, weak, slept a great deal and was quite sick. She claims further that A is responsible for her son trying out this drug; an assertion borne out by investigation.

5

F, age twenty-two, with a long police record, states that at one time he was a user, but that, upon becoming acquainted with the evil, ceased its use. He said further that it caused him to suffer weird hallucinations, and to commi: acts he would not normally have considered. F reported several instances of which he claimed to have positive knowledge, where boys had induced girls to use the weed for the purpose of seducing them. He reports that its use is prevalent among members of the National Guard.

Investigators' note: While he claims to have ceased its use, this young man has all the appearances of a weed-head with the symptoms given by medical authorities.

6

G, student at a local university testifying for this investigation, reported that he knew positively of its use by university students, and said that he had been approached on several occasions by habitual smokers in an effort to get him to begin its use.

7

Eddie Bohnsack, sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary for a five year term on a robbery conviction, and released on a parole, was subsequently arrested at Parsons, Kansas, with three pounds of Marihuana in his possession. After getting out of this difficulty he returned to Wichita and was shortly thereafter arrested here on a similar charge. Receiving a thirty day sentence at the City Farm,