To the Editor:

I wish to bring to the attention of the *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* two new psychoactive compounds that promise to have excellent psychotherapeutic value in clinical medicine. Preliminary tests have revealed enhanced performance in a number of areas, with a minimum of objectionable side effects while under the influence of these drugs.

The drugs are known as 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7, which are the abbreviated chemical names for 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(ethylthio)phenethylamine and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(N-propylthio)phenethylamine, respectively (Jacob & Shulgin 1981). Both of these drugs have passed through the preliminary group evaluation, which is recommended as appropriate procedure for evaluating new drugs (Shulgin, Shulgin & Jacob 1986). Because of the unusual effects of these drugs, Charles Wm. Wells and I (at separate locations) have explored their characteristics with a broad group of subjects. All trials were conducted prior to the enactment of the Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act of 1986.

A questionnaire was designed to reveal the characteristics that we felt were most important to uncover about new psychoactive substances, namely any untoward side effects that might occur and any useful properties they may have. Data were collected on 40 subjects who took 2C-T-2 for the first time and eight subjects who took 2C-T-7 for the first time. The drugs were administered in a friendly, supportive atmosphere in a setting of inspiring natural surroundings. The subjects covered a wide range of ages and interests and had had some previous experience with psychoactive drugs.

Both drugs are active over a dose range of 12 to 30 mg, with 2C-T-2 being somewhat more potent. They are similar in effect and reach full intensity in approximately two hours, with a useful working plateau near maximum intensity lasting about five hours. The descent is quite gradual and generally euphoric, providing several additional hours of heightened clarity that may be used to reflect on the prior experiences. Consequently, an entire day is devoted to the experience. While the action of the two drugs is similar, 2C-T-7 is somewhat more intense and perhaps a bit longer acting. An interesting property of both drugs is that, should the initial dose prove inadequate, additional doses may be taken as late as five hours into the experience with an immediate increase in effect.

In terms of activity, both of these drugs elicit empathic qualities, which led to free communication and feelings of well-being. At the same time, they have emotional-releasing qualities that afford exploration of repressed feelings, personal dynamics, and a wide range of thought levels, including the mystical levels of consciousness.

About one-fifth of the subjects reported physical side effects usually associated with hallucinogenic drugs, including transient muscle tension, nausea, and increased heart rate and temperature. While sometimes distracting, such symptoms did not interfere in most cases with the eventual enjoyment and constructive utilization of the experience. Nothing was observed that would contraindicate further use of these substances.

About 60% of the subjects reported that their performance improved on such items as clarity of thought, flow of insights, communication with others, visual perception, and perception of a universal level of meaning and significance. About 10% felt that their performance on such items worsened. Forty-one subjects said that they would repeat the experience, while four other subjects would not. Additional investigation to further define the characteristics and potential use for these drugs seems to be warranted.

**REFERENCES**


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