## Chill Out revisited.

The implementation and impact of (possibly) the world's first ecstasy leaflet

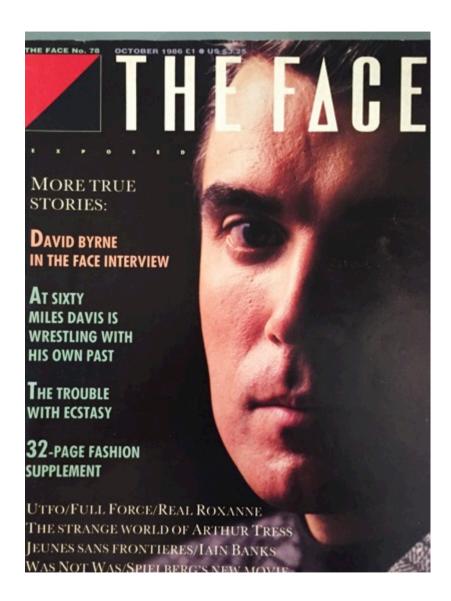
Andrew M Bennett

# Nostalgia

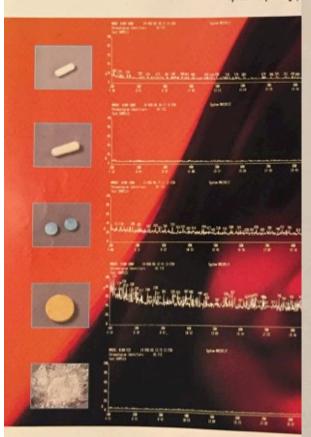






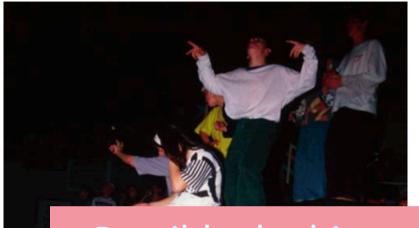


## THE AGO



"The effects you are seeing are the symptoms of poisoning. MDMA is a toxic drug and MDA is definitely stronger... We have studies on rats that prove it destroys the brain's neurotransmitter, serotonin. Also, we found in one LA street survey that about a third of the people who tried Ecstasy don't try it again. They don't like the side effects."

Perhaps more disturbing, this trend of enhancing the strength of the drug draws it uncomfortably closes to other relics of the Seventies like PMA, or Paramethoxyamphetamine, a stronger Lina which, after reports of arm paralysis and several fatalities in 1973, earned the street tag, 'Death Drug'.





# SPACED OUT!

Possibly the biggest youth subculture that Britain had ever seen.







## Something had to be done



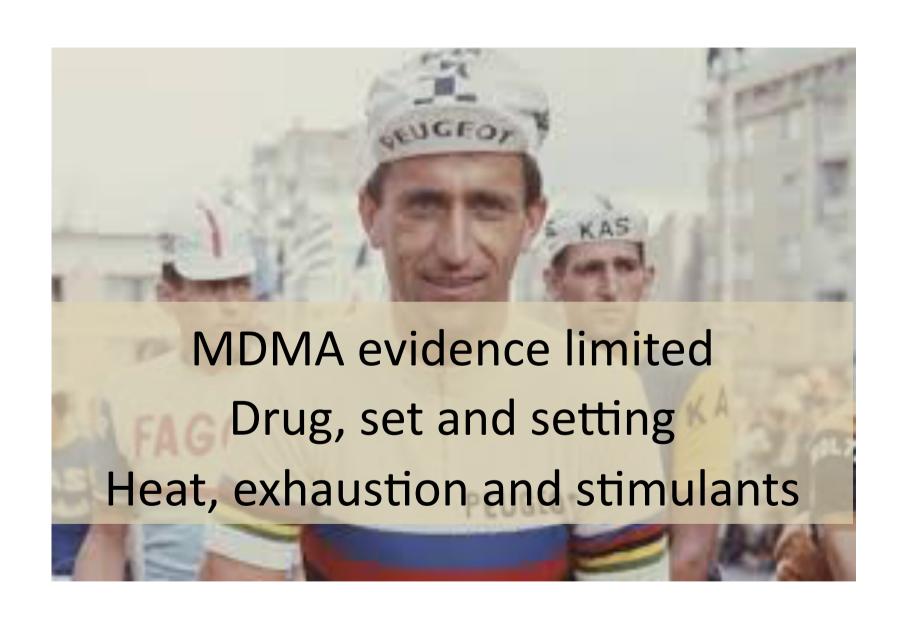


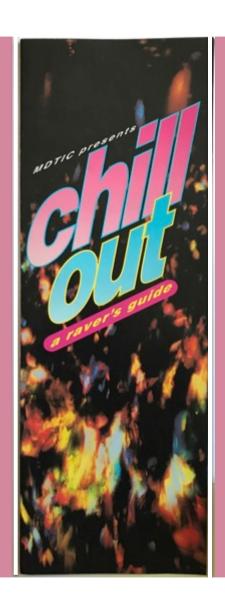
#### History of Harm Reduction

Up until the 1980s, drug services around the world were mainly directed towards 'curing' addictions.

Population of the prominent in the promi

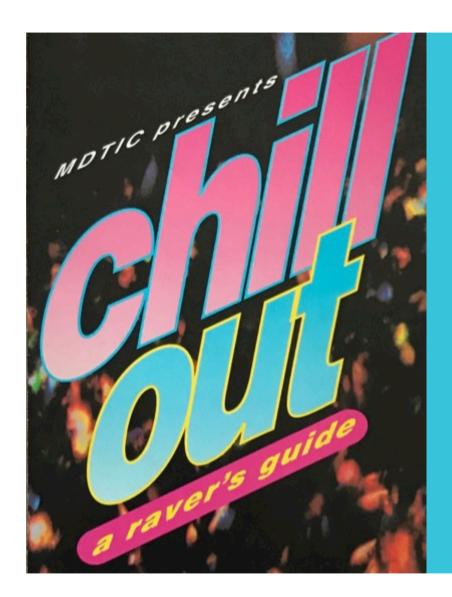
Liverpool was one of the first to open needle exchanges, and attracted hundreds of visitors each year who wanted to learn about the 'Mersey Harm Reduction Model'. 1st International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, held in Liverpool, England in 1990.





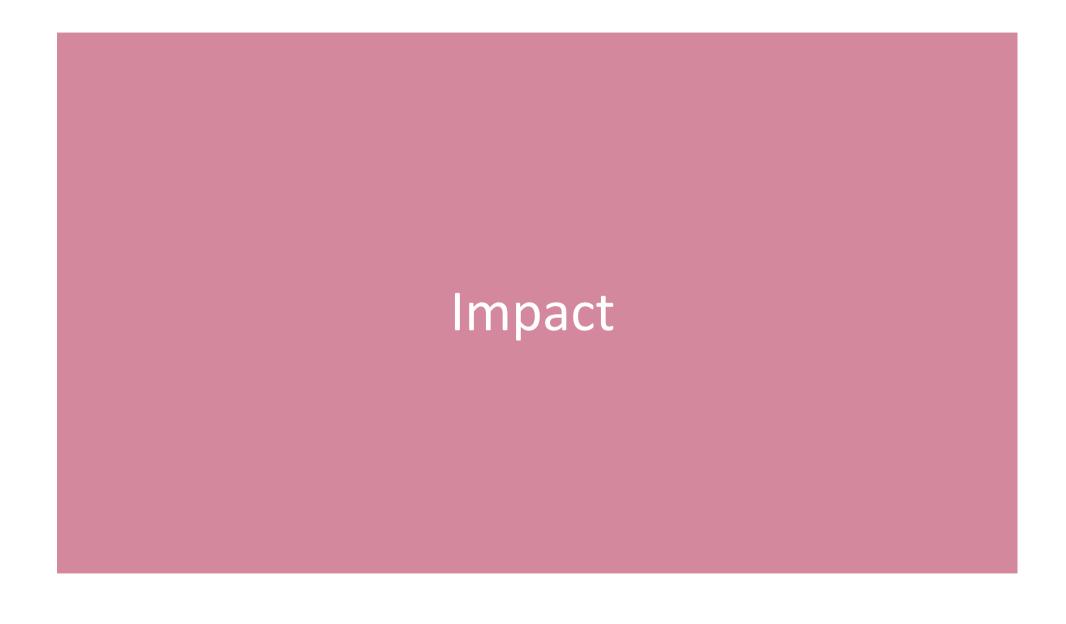
#### Aims

- To improve knowledge
- To reduce risks
- To facilitate sub-cultural change and reinforce positive rituals and norms



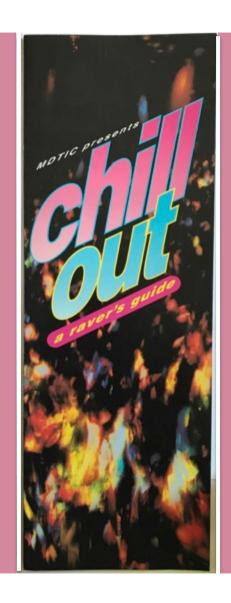
#### **Objectives**

- To provide information on the effects of drugs used on the club scene.
- To enable clubgoers to identify potential problems and deal with them effectively.
- To alert them to hazards associated with the set and setting
- To establish standards for safer drug use within the sub-culture.
- To give drug users a trusted contact point for further information



#### Feedback

- Positively received by target audience
- 62% 'thought the leaflet was a club flyer'
- 75% kept the leaflet
- 79% showed it to another person
- 85% said it enabled people to avoid problems





"The Echo today highlights a glossy drugs leaflet that every Merseyside parent will view with outrage. It is a youngster's guide to taking drugs that looks and reads like part of a sales brochure".

### The shit really did hit the fan

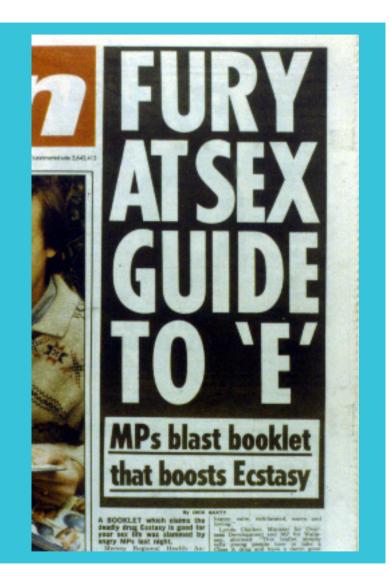


Liverpool Echo, 28 January, 1992

"What a Dope: Daft do-gooder tells kids it's OK to use killer drug."

Local parents should find out where these oddballs hang out and then they should storm the place and dump all 20,000 copies of this pernicious pamphlet into the Mersey, followed by Mr O'Hare."

Daily Star, 29 January, 1992

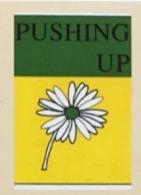




1991 CHILL OUT



1992 KEEP CHILLIN'



1994 DAISY



1996 CHILL OUT - THE SECOND COMING



1997 KNOW LIMITS



1998 RELAX



1999 CLUB HEALTH IBIZA



1999 CHILL OUT -THE REMIX



2001 PROTECTION



2001 IT'S A FINE LINE







## Considerations and implications

"You cannot control an activity merely by shouting out that it is forbidden; you must base your measures on facts and these facts must come from sources that are valued by the people that you wish to influence.

Moreover, information aimed at controlling drug use must be phrased in terms of the values of the subculture, not in terms of the values of the outside world."

The Drugtakers' (Young, 1972)

"It didn't take too long for that information to appear in medical articles, in materials from organisations like Drugscope and Release and, significantly, in government literature."

Harry Shapiro, Drugwise, 2013

"This controversy arose primarily because of the serious contradictions that underpin earlier ideologies governing how we think about illegal drug use. Unless these contradictions are resolved, attempts to develop rational and effective responses to the problem of illegal drug use are likely to continue to fail."

Peter McDermott, 1992

# Peter McDermott, Michelle Durkin, Alan Matthews, Ian Molyneux and Pat O'Hare

"Whoever it was brought house music and Ecstasy together is a total genius and I want to shake that man's hand".

Anonymous, The Face, Nov. 1991

## Thank you

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Public health research, consultancy and training
Club Health Conference

