

**STATEMENT OF CARL D. CHAMBERS, PH. D., PRESIDENT OF
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Dr. CHAMBERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee.

I am extremely grateful for your invitation to appear before your subcommittee to share with you my research on the patterns of use of amphetamines and related drugs.

With your permission, I would like to share two types of research experiences with the subcommittee.

First, I would like to share the experiences derived from conducting some 35,000 face-to-face interviews with persons in 17 States and the District of Columbia.

Senator NELSON. Were these 35,000 interviews conducted by you personally?

Dr. CHAMBERS. I was the senior investigator, but I did not do all of them.

Second, I would like to share the experiences derived from conducting 935 interviews with known drug abusers in nine cities from throughout the country.

After a brief prepared statement of these experiences, I will be happy to answer any questions the subcommittee may have regarding these studies.

Between 1970 and 1976, I was the senior investigator responsible for conducting substance use surveys within the statewide general populations of Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. I have also been responsible for conducting the same surveys among the citizens residing throughout the District of Columbia and the citizens residing in selected multiple county areas of Arkansas and Pennsylvania. These surveys have resulted in some 35,000 interviews with persons carefully selected to represent the total populations age 14 and above who resided in these areas. Each person was interviewed in private by trained interviewers concerning their use of prescription psychoactive drugs, nonprescription psychoactive drugs sold over the counter, alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs. Viewing these data in the aggregate has brought us to the following conclusions:

The use of amphetamines to diminish fatigue or for their energizing effects is significantly related to both sex and age. For example, our projections indicate some 63 percent of everyone who uses amphetamines as "pep pills" are males even though males represent only 46 percent of our population above the age of 13. Correspondingly, persons age 14 through 24 represent only about 26 percent of our total