of the cooperating companies were scheduled by DEA while the Merrell and Pennwalt products remained uncontrolled during lengthy hearings, the economic inequity to the cooperating manufacturers and the danger that Tenuate and Ionamin would become abuse drugs of choice was obvious. Further, three of the anorectics, Voranil, Sanorex, and Pondimin, had never been on the U.S. market and had no domestic history of efficacy or abuse upon which scheduling comparisons with the Merrell or Pennwalt products could be made.

Merrell and Pennwalt finally agreed to placement of Tenuate and Ionamin in schedule IV pending the outcome of their hearings. This enabled us, on June 10, 1973, to place five of the anorectics in schedule III and fenfluramine in schedule IV as originally recommended by HEW. On July 6, 1973, Tenuate and Ionamin were added to schedule IV.

Clearly the resolution of the immediate problem did not resolve the permanent problem. We needed to know more about all the nonamphetamine anorectics and recognized we could find less than satisfactory answers in isolated, fragmented hearings concerned with Tenuate and Ionamin. It was decided, therefore, to monitor the manufacture, distribution, and use in the United States of all anorectics controlled in June and July 1973, paying special attention to indications of diversion and to chemical research on the abusability and dependence-forming characteristics of these substances.

Senator NELSON. You mentioned the anorectics controlled in June and July 1973. Do you mean all of them that were under some schedule of control including III and IV, or those that were placed on a schedule in June and July of 1973?

Mr. RODY. All those that are under schedules III and IV, sir.

Senator NELSON. Go ahead.

Mr. RODY. DEA, after discussions with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Food and Drug Administration, began its rereview as scheduled.

In addition to employing our own resources on the monitoring program, DEA contracted in March 1975 with the Stanford Research Institute to assist in the development of a method to schedule drugs objectively.

That study concentrated on the anorectics as models. We received the results of the Stanford study in April of this year. We have also received, under contract with the Research Planning Corp., the results of a study devoted in major part to identifying and quantitating abuse levels of the drugs in question.

On May 13, 1975, DEA forwarded a letter to each major manufacturer of a nonamphetamine anorectic drug asking information concerning the abuse potential of its particular product. On December 9, 1975 another letter to these companies requested manufacturing and distribution data. This massive amount of information has been received and is under review.

Thus, the hearings of this subcommittee have come at a fortuitous time. The testimony given by the witnesses who have appeared here and the conclusions the subcommittee draws from that testimony, together with the information we have been reviewing, will be closely considered by DEA in reaching our judgments on the drugs in question. Then, as contemplated by the Controlled Substances Act, those