

I told him of the controls we had in Mexico, if it was stolen, there was a possibility of tracing it, sir.

Senator NELSON. I still do not understand what you meant by saying you would take it off. You would stop shipping it to Mexico if necessary?

Mr. McGRAW. Senator, I think I made myself very clear.

If we could not control it, if I had factual evidence that the product was being diverted, which we did not have at that time, and if that diversion could not be stopped, and depending upon the size of such diversion, offered to, if it came to that, to Mr. Durrin, if it came to that, I would take it off the market.

Senator NELSON. Do you have in your own mind any judgment about whether a substantial amount has been diverted? You saw the evidence in this one case, involving just in Indiana 20,000 tablets.

Would evidence repeated of that size batch several times constitute—

Mr. McGRAW. I would have to see, Senator. I think it is unfair for you to ask me to quantify.

Senator NELSON. You intend to talk to the representatives of DEA?

Mr. McGRAW. I certainly do.

Senator NELSON. On this precise question?

Mr. McGRAW. I certainly do.

Senator NELSON. All right.

Go ahead.

Mr. McGRAW. In our pharmaceutical operations at Rochester, we maintain a research and development facility, manned with qualified professionals including four doctors of medicine, 23 doctors of pharmacology and doctors of chemistry, and other related disciplines.

This staff and our administrative staff—quality control, governmental compliance, finance, personnel, and so forth—perform the various functions which these titles suggest.

THE PROBLEM OF OBESITY AND THE USE OF ANORECTICS

Internationally known medical and nutritional experts in the United States are generally agreed that there are approximately 30 to 40 million Americans between the ages of 21 and 65 who are at least 20 percent overweight.

To be 20 percent overweight is to be "obese," a condition that seriously affects the individual's well-being and life expectancy. Obesity also compounds other diseases. Medically, obesity is correlated with considerable increase in cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, liver and kidney diseases, and even accidents.

Indeed, to be obese is to be ill. The problem was defined by one reputable physician, Dr. Halberstam, as follows:¹

Fatness may be the single most important illness in America. It is certainly the most important form of malnutrition. Fat people have higher incidence of stroke, of high blood pressure, and, to a less marked degree, heart attacks. On all life insurance tables fat people live shorter lives than normals. [Emphasis supplied.]

In addition to physical disability, the obese frequently carry an additional burden, which Dr. Halberstam has described in these terms:

¹ Dr. Michael Halberstam, "The Pills in Your Life," Ace Books, 1972, pp. 141-142.