

investigations resulting in 108 civil seizures of depressant and stimulant drugs. Nearly 600 million dosage units of these drugs were removed from the marketplace because no accurate records, as required by the law, were kept by manufacturers.

In April 1968, the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control was merged with the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department to create the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) of the Department of Justice.

In 1973, BNDD became the Drug Enforcement Agency. In October 1970 the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted and added an important new dimension to the control of abusable drugs.

The CSA originally scheduled only four anorectic drugs (amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, methamphetamine, and phenmetrazine), and these were listed in Schedule III. Injectable methamphetamine was controlled in Schedule II. In 1971, in response to proposals by BNDD, FDA recommended that these anorectic drugs all be transferred to Schedule II. Prompt action by BNDD in making these controls effective resulted in (a) eliminating refills on prescriptions, (b) requiring all prescriptions to be in writing, (c) subjecting manufacturers, distributors, and dispensers to more stringent security requirements for storing these drugs, (d) limiting production to Government-established quotas, (e) having all shipments among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers be done on special BNDD order forms, copies of which were to be immediately provided to BNDD, (f) prohibiting import and export of the drugs without prior BNDD permission, and (g) requiring that reports of inventories and all transactions be sent to BNDD.