

Dr. GODDARD. No, that is a different program. That is to utilize the professional capability that the pharmacist as a resource person within his community, drawing upon his understanding in depth of drugs, to be a person to lecture to civic groups or to help with a special program in school assembly, in the grade school or junior high or high school.

Senator NELSON. What drugs are you preparing information on?

Dr. GODDARD. These are the drugs that come under the drug abuse control amendments.

Senator NELSON. What are these?

Dr. GODDARD. These are the amphetamines, the stimulants, depressants, the hallucinogens.

Senator NELSON. How many drugs does that involve?

Dr. GODDARD. Several hundred in toto, counting the combinations, but they can be talked about in terms of the stimulants, amphetamines, depressants such as barbiturates, hallucinogens such as LSD, and so forth.

Senator NELSON. How many of these drugs are available legally?

Dr. GODDARD. Legally?

Well, none of the hallucinogens are available legally. But the stimulants and depressants all are available legally.

Senator NELSON. On prescriptions?

Dr. GODDARD. On prescriptions.

Senator NELSON. Yet they somehow get into the consumer market without prescriptions?

Dr. GODDARD. This is true and it is something which has been growing in terms of the past 20 years, the volume of drugs that have been diverted has apparently grown each year. When we first begin in this area as an agency back after World War II, the thought was that most of the abuse was probably the sort of casual refilling of prescriptions that were out of date or had not been checked as being refillable by the physician. But indeed, this was not the case. There are still, of course, a few drugstores where this goes on and some of our enforcement activities do reflect that.

But by and large, we found that the major problem was diversion from legal channels of supply. I think one of the first awarenesses of this came about as the agency, one of its employees, was able to make a buy of 25,000 barbiturate capsules at a truck stop. This forced the agency to reevaluate how it would use its relatively scarce resources in approaching the whole problem of drug abuse. Instead of trying to concern ourselves with individuals, as I mentioned earlier, we began to go after the point of diversion—where was it being diverted from the legal system? Was it a wholesaler? Did it come from a manufacturer—to identify and ferret out those sources and the impact would be greater. Well, that is the philosophy we still use in our drug abuse control program. We think it is the only rational one for us as a Federal agency to adopt, to go after illegal manufacturers if we are talking about LSD or some of the other hallucinogen; to go after the diverters, perhaps wholesalers, or in some instances, manufacturers, who make stimulants and depressants for the prescription drug trade. Some manufacturers have been found guilty of not keeping the appropriate records and of selling it to persons who obviously were not in the legal supply system. So the drug abuse control amendments