

out, include a class of drugs called the hallucinogens. Among these drugs are lysergic acid diethylamide—or LSD—peyote, mescaline, psilocibin, and others, such as DMT and STP, which have recently come upon the scene.

Since the establishment of our Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, in February of 1966, we have conducted over 2,000 criminal investigations. A third of these have involved the hallucinogens. Marihuana has been offered for sale or seized in nine out of every 10 investigations by our BDAC men following the hallucinogen leads.

Our agents, Mr. Chairman, have moved in on these cases swiftly, but with a good sense of who has jurisdiction. BDAC agents in Dallas recently seized 1,000 doses of LSD. At the same time, they seized approximately 100 pounds of marihuana, which they turned over to Bureau of Narcotics agents.

At New York's Kennedy International Airport, BDAC agents, again working on an LSD case, seized not only a quantity of that drug, but about 230 pounds of marihuana as well, which was turned over to local police and agents of the U.S. Customs Service.

There are countless instances of marihuana appearing together with the hallucinogens under our jurisdiction. Our agents, working in close cooperation with other Federal agencies and with the excellent cooperation of State and local law enforcement agencies, can account for 931 arrests to date. Sixty per cent of these arrests involved the hallucinogens. And, as I have indicated—in both the investigational as well as the arrest stages—marihuana is usually present.

The Food and Drug Administration and the Treasury Department's Bureau of Narcotics have been cooperating in dealing with this problem. There is a formal working agreement between the Bureau of Narcotics and our Bureau of Drug Abuse Control which provides for a close working relationship between our agents in the field as well as our staffs in Washington.

The use of marihuana in this country and the rest of the world has a long history, of course. In the United States, "marihuana" refers to any part of the plant, or an extract such as the resin, which induces changes in physical perception and in psychological reactions. These physical and mental effects will vary in the individual marihuana smoker, depending on four major factors:

- The circumstances in which the drug is used;
- The amount consumed, usually by smoking;
- The personality of the user; and
- The user's previous experience with marihuana.

The most common reaction to marihuana is development of a state of mind in which ideas seem disconnected, uncontrolled, and freely flowing. Perception is disturbed, minutes seem to be hours, and seconds seem to be minutes. Space may be broadened, and near objects may appear far away.

When large doses are used—doses generally heavier than normally used in this country—extremely vivid hallucinations may occur. With such large doses, panic and a fear of death may make the experience highly unpleasant.

Gentlemen, what I have just told you about marihuana is a résumé from one of the most respected textbooks on drugs in this country. It is the third edition of the "Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics"