

The reorganization plan also calls for transfer of the functions of the Bureau of Narcotics from the Treasury Department to the Attorney General.

We believe the proposed consolidation will facilitate a more comprehensive and better coordinated attack on the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs. This illicit trafficking is primarily a problem of law enforcement; it is not primarily a health problem nor a problem associated with the collection of taxes. It makes eminent good sense to have the control of drug abuse rest in the agency which is primarily concerned with Federal law enforcement—the Department of Justice.

In the investigational work of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control we have frequently encountered drugs subject to control by the Bureau of Narcotics, associated with abuse of depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs controlled by our Bureau of Drug Abuse Control. In such instances, Bureau of Drug Abuse Control agents have been powerless to make arrests of offenders in possession of narcotic drugs. Thus, bringing together the two Bureaus which now work in the field of Federal drug control in an agency whose responsibility is primarily law enforcement will multiply the effectiveness of the limited manpower in both Bureaus over all illicit trafficking in drugs subject to abuse.

The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control has been responsible for control of depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs since the effective date of the 1965 Drug Abuse Control Amendments, February 1, 1966. During this relatively short period, the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control has undertaken a diversified approach to coping with the problems of drug abuse. In addition to developing a strong enforcement program, the Bureau has developed programs in research, education, and training, as well as voluntary compliance by the regulated industry.

The enforcement program has been directed primarily against the illicit manufacturer, diverter, and distributor of depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs. At the present time there are approximately 3,000 drug products covered by the drug abuse control amendments. Since these amendments became effective the Bureau has carried out over 2,000 criminal investigations, made more than 1,300 arrests, seized 45 clandestine laboratories, and terminated about 300 criminal cases. It has also made approximately 1,100 accountability investigations resulting in more than 100 civil seizures of depressant and stimulant drugs. Nearly 600 million dosage units of these drugs have been removed from the market by civil and criminal actions. As you can see, the emphasis has been on getting at the sources of supply and those trafficking in dangerous drugs. Mr. Finlator points out in his statement more definitive information on the Bureau's enforcement activities.

As in other areas of law enforcement, an active Federal-State partnership in drug abuse control has been developed. The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control currently has agreements with 22 States and expects seven more States to participate in the program within the next two months. This program calls for State agencies charged with the licensing of pharmacies and the registering of pharmacists to carry the primary responsibility for investigating the improper dispensing of controlled drugs at the community pharmacy level. By 1969, the