

channels of traffic into illegal channels, and where there is illegal manufacture. And there has to be a medical and scientific definition and discovery of what is a dangerous drug.

But we have to have a lot more work in NIH, and a lot more work in NIMH. We have to have more work in Food and Drug, and we have to have more work throughout the area that is involved with the health and medical and social problems which this reorganization plan will not affect.

But we also have to have effective enforcement. Both of these agencies—BDAC and FBN—are involved in law enforcement. They are spending most of their time on law enforcement. Narcotics is spending most of its time on law enforcement. They are very small agencies. They should be together. They should be enhanced, because they are dealing with criminal elements. The people they arrest are criminals, organized crime is trafficking in these drugs.

The Federal Government, above all governments, has to be effective. Yet, we are just about the only Government in the world that does not approach dangerous drugs and narcotics as a single law enforcement problem.

Chairman BLATNIK. Well, that is clarifying to some degree.

The real research work, in breadth and depth on the problem of the use of the different drugs, whether they be dangerous or narcotics, hallucinogens, et cetera, would probably fall into other health agencies of the Government, and not so much this Bureau, which is primarily concerned with enforcement of abuse of dangerous drugs and use of narcotics.

Is that correct?

Mr. CLARK. That is correct.

We will do some research and we will remain very close to the scientific communities, because a decision will have to be made as to what is a dangerous drug, and that is not always an easy decision.

But the vast medical research, and programs that seek the medical solutions, are not in the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control. It has to work with the regulation of these dangerous drugs, because some of these dangerous drugs are used medically. But it works with the regulation of the dangerous drugs only because it has to enforce the laws against their unlawful use. The doctors that back this up are far more numerous, far more diversified, and they are in agencies that are working on health and education problems and not on law enforcement.

Chairman BLATNIK. Let me go back to a simple illustration again. You have the problem of alcoholism and 48 million people drink and drink rather substantially. Do you think an alcoholic, take the case here in the District of Columbia, where an unfortunate alcoholic has to be thrown in jail for the 80th time. That is his life, his career. He dries out, leaves, and as soon as he gets a little money, he is in the nearest bar and he is at it again.

This man is afflicted with a serious and complicated affliction. But we are not able to cope with it. Yet we have enforcement procedures. They recognize the problem, the records are there, yet they keep at it for 10 years straight, and it is called law enforcement.

I mean, at what point does the enforcement process—this is ridiculous, this will keep on for 1,000 years, or 100 years, when a man