

Mr. CLARK. Let me make an observation and then I will let the expert discuss it. The Congress did enact the narcotic rehabilitation laws in 1966. And they were a great step forward toward aftercare. Much remains to be done. This is a Federal Bureau of Prisons operation, housed in the Department of Justice. As addicts are released from Lexington or from Fort Worth, we now have these aftercare funds to keep them from read addiction. We even have the civil commitment potential, where the individual user—I am not talking about the individual who is seller or pusher who has developed other addicts—is not given a criminal record on his first offense. So there has been leadership and the Department of Justice in this area is working in a rehabilitative way. And we have fine support from HEW on the medical aspects of that problem.

Chairman BLATNIK. Mr. Giordano, can you answer the question, what happens to the addict who is a repeater?

Mr. GIORDANO. Mr. Chairman, I think this has been one of the problems that we have recognized. The addict goes into Lexington and when he leaves, there has not been proper follow-up. Very shortly he reverts to the use of drugs and he is back in the hospital again. As the Attorney General mentioned, the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act of 1966 has recognized this gap and is providing for follow-up treatment in connection with those that come under the act. In many communities they have also recognized this shortcoming in the management of treating addicts.

Chairman BLATNIK. This is all very recent; is it not?

Mr. GIORDANO. Yes. For example, New York State and the State of California, have moved into programs of treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare, to follow the individuals through, so that they don't fall back into addiction again.

Chairman BLATNIK. Mr. Rosenthal?

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Attorney General, assuming this reorganization plan is concluded, do you intend to ask for more enforcement agents?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. As the President mentioned in the message on crime, he will seek an increase of about one-third. Today there are about 300 agents on board in each bureau. As we come together, we would have about 600. And if the Congress gives us the authorization that we have asked for, it would approach 900—875, something like that. Then as we absorb that new capacity—think of the efficiencies that will come in terms of investigation and arrest, in terms of our education program, in terms of our training programs, in terms of our inspection of manufacturers and pharmacies, and in other areas—it will more than double our effective manpower. Then we will look at that and see whether we need still more.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman BLATNIK. Mr. Erlenborn?

Mr. ERLBORN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And before I ask any questions, Mr. Clark, I would make an observation. Since the questioning order has been to the left, and we have had about 45 minutes of questioning, if Mr. Edwards and I happen to go to about a quarter of twelve, I don't think we will, but if we should, I think that would only be in the interest of equal time.