

short capsule form a listing of other acts which we presently administer and enforce, the administration and enforcement of which would be transferred to the Attorney General by the reorganization:

Opium Poppy Control Act.—This law prohibits the production of opium poppies in the United States, except under license. No license has ever been issued since no shortage of raw opium has ever existed.

Narcotic Control Act of 1956.—This law gave Bureau of Narcotics' agents and officials authority to execute warrants, make arrests, serve subpoenas, and carry firearms. The act also required surrender of all heroin; provided for cooperation with State authorities; specified that addiction statistics be maintained; and directed the establishing of a special narcotic enforcement training program.

Act of August 9, 1939.—This act provides for the seizure of vehicles, vessels, and aircraft used to facilitate the transportation, possession, or sale of narcotic drugs or marihuana.

SUPPORT OF THE REORGANIZATION PLAN

I believe that the members of the committee are aware of the details of the proposed reorganization plan and hence I will not elaborate on these details. It is sufficient to say, that for the first time in the history of our country, the enforcement of all domestic drug laws at the Federal level will be brought under one agency.

The plan will have an immediate and continuing impact on the illicit narcotic, dangerous drug, LSD, and marihuana traffic. The combined talents of our agents, and those of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, when coupled with an overall increase in personnel and equipment, will give us the best possible attack force to engage the illicit trafficker both here and abroad.

We should realize the practical need for a unified front. The ever-changing and many-faceted patterns of drug abuse involve the use of a multitude of drugs at one time or another. The problem of multiple addiction has in fact become such a problem in recent years that it became necessary to test all persons entering the Federal treatment facilities for addiction to dangerous drugs, as well as addiction to narcotic drugs. The progression from one type of drug to another, as well as "spree" use of various drugs is well accepted in the areas of high drug abuse.

Since the demand for different types of drugs is increasing, the illicit traffickers that supply these drugs—being clever businessmen, are catering to the various demands and are handling a variety of drugs. During the past year, it has not been unusual for our agents working undercover in marihuana cases to be offered LSD, other hallucinogenic drugs, or dangerous drugs.

On the other hand, agents of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control while seeking to purchase LSD and dangerous drugs are frequently offered marihuana and in some cases stolen or diverted narcotic drugs. The practical enforcement difficulties which arise in such multiple drug cases involve investigative jurisdiction, questionable use of government funds for purposes other than expressly authorized, maintenance and accountability of evidence, disclosure of informants, and other technical difficulties. To mention but one technical difficulty,