

Mr. INGERSOLL. If I could offer an analogy, I think if the Congress is called upon to consider this problem in other areas, the proceeds of the fruits of a burglary are not easily destroyed, for example. There are other pieces of property that would not be easily destroyed. There are situations by the very nature of the offense where the officer's life is not likely to be in jeopardy and I think perhaps this is something that will have to be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

But I do know that this is very important and it will be an asset to our activities.

I might point out by way of example that just last week we arrested some 30-odd people in the District of Columbia. The agent in charge of that operation told me that there were an awful lot of toilets flushing when they knocked on the doors to execute the search warrants in those cases.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Well, I am quite aware that is possible. I am still bothered by what I said.

Let me ask you this question. How many instances in the last, let us say, in the last 2 years, how many instances have there been when agents of your Department have made an entry without knocking under the common law?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I cannot answer that question at this time, sir.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Have they made any that you know of?

Mr. INGERSOLL. It is possible. I am not aware of them.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. There would not be very many, then.

Mr. INGERSOLL. No, sir.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Could you furnish a breakdown for the record?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I do not know if I can.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Well, if it is possible, would you do so?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I will make the effort.

(The following statement was received for the record:)

A breakdown of the number of unannounced entries effected by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs over the past 2 years is unavailable at this time.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I have one other question. I recall when we were discussing dangerous drugs a few years ago, the question came up about the Native American Church involving Indians in the west who use and have for centuries used peyote in connection with religious services. It is my understanding that they enjoy an exemption under the current law.

My question is whether in any of the bills we have before us, if passed, would in any way affect this present exemption?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Mr. Sonnenreich has just conducted a hearing on that subject and if you will permit him, I would like him to respond to that.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Yes.

Mr. SONNENREICH. In the first instance, Mr. Satterfield, the Native American Church did ask us by letter as to whether or not the regulation, exempting them by regulation, would be continued and we assured them that it would because of the history of the church. We presently are involved in another hearing regarding another church that is a non-Indian church that is seeking the exemption and the

order is going to be published, I believe, either today or tomorrow denying them the same exemption as the Native American Church.

We consider the Native American Church to be *sui generis*. The history and tradition of the church is such that there is no question but that they regard peyote as a diety as it were, and we will continue the exemption.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. You do not see anything in the Senate bill that would make this impossible?

Mr. SONNENREICH. No. Under the existing law originally the Congress was going to write in a specific exemption but it was then decided that it would be handled by regulation and we intend to do it the same way under this law.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Thank you. I have no other questions.

Mr. JARMAN. Dr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have been interested in education of our young people throughout the country as regards the use of dangerous drugs, particularly marihuana and LSD. Of course, we have had quite an educational program on LSD. Has it been effective? Has there been a lessening in the use of LSD in the past 2 years?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I think the evidence on that, Dr. Carter, is conflicting. There are those who claim that in some areas of the country the use or the abuse of LSD is declining. We cannot confirm that from our seizures which continue to increase each year.

Mr. CARTER. What do you think of the legislation which was passed here last year concerning LSD? Are you in agreement with it or not?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Concerning the penalties, sir?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. You are in agreement with that.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Would you like to see that same type of legislation applied to marihuana?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Well, I think this is precisely what we have recommended in the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act.

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir. What percentage of high school children now use marihuana?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I do not think that anybody can answer that question specifically. It varies from one locale to another. In a survey that we have done, we have found the use as high as 60 to 70 percent in some suburban affluent high school settings and the range has gone down as low as 4 and 5 percent in rural areas.

Mr. CARTER. Does the same percentages hold in respect to college students and use of marihuana?

Mr. INGERSOLL. The use in colleges also varies. I do not think the range is quite as great.

Mr. CARTER. Now, about the research. Of course, I understand that part of your research as you mentioned, is to be on the diversion of drugs. You are to find at where the drugs go, and so on, or as to where they come from, of course, various countries, and I can understand that. Surveys as to the use of drugs throughout our country, I can understand that, how you would need that at your fingertips.